

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

Bombay



Gazette



THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be
Addressed.

No. 56,014.—NEW SERIES

BOMBAY—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**



MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL
AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
1913				
2nd July	EGYPT	8000	MALTA	10000
9th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
16th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
23rd	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
30th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
6th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
13th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
20th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
27th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDR on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamer	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
21st Feb.	EGYPT	8000	MALTA	10000
28th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
5th Mar.	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
12th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
19th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
26th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
3rd Apr.	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
10th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
17th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
24th	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
31st	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
7th May	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
14th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000
21st	SALSETTE	6000	MALTA	10000
28th	PERIA	6000	MALTA	10000

***INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.**

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

SINGLE RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate "A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES, 1st or 2nd 80/- or 72/-
" LONDON 1st or 2nd 90/- or 72/-

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay	Arrive Europe	Arrive Australia
City of York	7510	10 July	20 Aug.	...
City of London	6589	17 July	27 Aug.	...
City of Liverpool	5321	24 July	3 Sept.	...
City of Manchester	6575	31 July	10 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	7467	7 Aug.	17 Sept.	...
City of Edinburgh	5115	14 Aug.	24 Sept.	...
City of Belfast	6073	21 Aug.	1 Oct.	...
City of Cardiff	7030	28 Aug.	8 Oct.	...
City of Dublin	7810	4 Sept.	15 Oct.	...
City of Bristol	9010	11 Sept.	22 Oct.	...
City of Plymouth	9010	18 Sept.	29 Oct.	...
City of Southampton	5321	25 Sept.	6 Nov.	...

* Calling at Naples.
* Calling at Marseilles.
* Calling at London.
* Calling at Liverpool.
* Calling at Manchester.
* Calling at Glasgow.
* Calling at Edinburgh.
* Calling at Belfast.
* Calling at Cardiff.
* Calling at Bristol.
* Calling at Plymouth.
* Calling at Southampton.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversteering their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a fully qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to

Bombay—Messrs. E. L. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.**



IN TEND TO DISPATCH
STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Post Sailing Date Time Route via.

Uda ... 21st Friday 2nd July 6 a.m. direct.

Kola ... 10th Thurs. 21st July 9 a.m. direct.

Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUREE.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 1,161 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Karachi, Panni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Honjan, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowet, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers Tonnage Sailing on

1st July 31st July 7th Aug.

1st Aug. 21st Sept. 4th Sept.

1st Sept. 11th Oct. 18th Oct.

1st Oct. 25th Nov. 2nd Nov.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE
LOAN, 1913.
Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.
Tenders to be received up to 1 P.M.
(Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and ratably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500. These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and if with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue FUND to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000. Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGHIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINE, SPIRITS, & C.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from Messrs. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS, and

MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

SECOND TO NONE WHISKY

GOSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 AND 10, COMPLETE
PROGRAMME.
AT 8-30, PICTURES ONLY.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

The Programme speaks for itself:—
WITH SCOTT TO THE POLE.

THE JACKOWLEWS.

Mr. G. E. STILLWELL.
The Man with two distinctive personalities.

KITTO

THE AMERICAN PATTERN
COMEDIAN.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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Two Variety Performances on SUNDAY, at 6-45 and 10 P.M. One Performance, at 6-45 every evening during visit of the Court Gards.

Mlle. ROSHANARA

Special Indian Dances by request of the Bombay public.

(a) JINJOTIE GAZELLE.

In devotion to the Deities

(b) LALLA BOKHE.

In praise of a Spring Garden.

The much admired

(c) SNAKE DANCE.

Miles. BENZONI and DORION

the superb ballet dancers in an exquisite ensemble.

THE LOVERS (Les Amoureux)

JACKOWLEW TRIO

an entirely new role will provide a lively scene "SAILORS ASHORE."

THE FEATURE FILM.

THE SEEKER

A story thrilling with human passion.

Farcical:—"FURS."

A MAN OF MYSTERY.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

A farcical progress from a Cannibal Cauldron to a Throne.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12;

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 1;

Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.

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THE REARING

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A Lecture delivered

BY

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILD-

REN of Anglo-Indians. Every care

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Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to

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Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R.

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SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL

MEANS SPEED

SATISFACTION

MEANS

MEANS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

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Another "A I" Exclusive.

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THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE-PORTRAYAL

RED AND WHITE ROSES.

A Story of Life in Political Circles,

DEEP AND SOUL-STIRRING PATHOS!

INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST!

Also a full Programme of Comies.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

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SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.

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AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work

impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc.

Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

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Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c. Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the

BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison.

We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Fydnawla, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Books, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¹/₂ inch by 4¹/₂ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¹/₂ inch by 4¹/₂ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

NOTICES for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIALS, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.
WEBSTER.—At Margherita, Upper Assam, on the 15th July, the wife of Gerald C. Webster, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinema, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10-11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinema, Charni-road.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.
The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mail of the 11th inst., left Aden at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

S. E. RAILWAY.

Train	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jabalpur)	12-30	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Local Express for Punjab	12-30	14-30
do do for Calcutta	6-0	14-0
do do for Madras	6-0	14-0

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

S. B. & C. L. RAILWAY.

Train	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One ural (Ovis Cycloceros) has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by Mr. H. A. Just.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday 23rd July, at 6-15 p.m. to resume the debate on "A comparative view of the state after death."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Taurico and Colombo, per extra s.s. "Iris" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 25th July, instead of on the 23rd as previously notified.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMNASIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENTIAL SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The Anniversary of the Widow-Marriage Act and the Kurnadas Jayanti will be celebrated this year on Friday at 6-30 p.m. in the Parthana Samaj Hall, Glimps. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Khandekar, President, will preside. Mr. K. Natarajan, Prof. N. D. Datta, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, and Mr. V. R. Joshi, will address the meeting.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—A pilgrim named Din Mahomed Khodabux, residing in Khanda street, has reported to the police that property, valued at Rs. 2,065 had been carried away from his house during his absence from Bombay for a short time. It was also stated that one Pir Shait, who resided with the complainant, had disappeared along with the wife and daughter of the complainant.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Dr. C. Confinho, L.M. and S., will deliver two lectures to teachers on diseases and morbid conditions that render the presence of children at school undesirable, and the signs by which teachers may recognise them. The lectures will be delivered on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 29 and 30 at 6 p.m., on the premises of the Elphinstone High School.

A WOMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquiry regarding the death of Ambari (23) wife of one Hirji Jaisam, residing at Nall Bazar. The particulars of the death have already been reported. The woman died on the 8th instant without any apparent illness. The stomach was sent to the Chemical Analyst for examination. He, however, could not detect any poison. The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation.

FATAL JUMP FROM A TRAM CAR.—An old Hindu, aged about 70, named Jannadas Vijnbhukandas, residing at Bulewara, jumped from a tram-car in motion in Kalbadevi-road. In doing so, his dhoti was entangled in the car and he fell. It was a trailer car, and the man was dragged between the two cars for a short distance. The car was stopped as quickly as possible, but he sustained serious injuries, his calf and other portions of the body being seriously lacerated. He was carried to the G. T. Hospital, but he succumbed to his injuries.

PORABANDAR RIOTS.—The following telegram has been addressed to His Excellency Lord Willingdon by Mr. Badrudin Abdullah Koor, President, Anjuman Islam, Ahle-Sunnat Jamaat, with reference to the Hindu-Mahomedan riots at Porabandar:—"I respectfully beg to draw your Lordship's earnest attention to unexpected attacks on poor Porabandar Mahomedans by Hindu Kharwas. Mahomedan Mosques damaged and defiled, some houses pillaged and broken into. I pray for your Lordship's interven-

tion for protection of Porabandar Mahomedans from further harm through Political Agent, and beg for justice."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—Mr. Tribhuvan Mangaldas Nathubhoy, President of the Sanatan Dharma Mandal, gave an "At Home" to the members of the Hindu Division who went to Pandharpur during the last Ashadi Fair for ambulance service to the pilgrims. More than 500 members of the Division attended, and Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Dr. Ajinkya, and V. R. Karandikar, and others were also present. Rao Sahab A. C. Patil, the Hon. Secretary, gave a detailed account of the work done by the members at Pandharpur, and in the course of his speech, he read a letter from Mr. W. C. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur Division, who was on duty at Pandharpur, highly eulogising the useful and excellent work done by the Hindu Ambulance Volunteers. Mr. Patil also expressed the indebtedness of the Division to Mr. Karandikar and his friends for collecting funds for the purpose.

BHATTIA MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

FINE OF TEN THOUSAND RUPEES.

A meeting of the Cutchi and Halai Bhattia Mahajan was held in the Mahajan Wadi a few days ago to consider a case of breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Madhavji Thakker was called to the chair.

A letter had been received by the Mahajan in which Ramji Keshav Mangal stated that his sister was betrothed to Jethalal Hirji of Gondal, but the bride-groom had failed to send according to their custom, ornaments and clothes. He was a poor man, and it would be imprudent to marry his sister to him.

Another letter was received by the Mahajan from Jethalal, who submitted that he had forwarded the ornaments and clothes as required by custom, but Nandubai (the girl's mother) had refused to receive the same. She and her relations were arranging a marriage between Kashi (the bride) and another party. The Mahajan, under the circumstances, should prevent this marriage.

Several other communications were received by the Mahajan, and an order was issued prohibiting all members of the Mahajan from participating in the marriage of Kashi, unless it was with Jethalal.

In spite of the prohibitory order Kashi was married by her mother Nandubai to one Valji alias Ghellu Manji, the latter undertaking to pay Rs. 9,000 to the bride's mothers. Out of this amount she was paid Rs. 7,000 in cash. Rs. 400 were paid to a certain Brahmin, and Rs. 1,600 were to be paid to the brother of the bride on the occasion of his marriage.

On this 'J' was appealed to the Mahajan to punish those, who participated in the marriage in spite of the prohibitory order of the Mahajan.

The brother of Kashi, being questioned by the chairman, replied that he knew nothing about the marriage, for which his mother alone was responsible. The husband of Kashi said that he was not aware that the lady had been betrothed. He could have got another wife for a smaller sum.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Madhavji Thakker, Valji Soondarji, Ebbi Omerjee, Chandras Chatterbhuj, Morarji Karamdas Natha, Radhanki Mulji, Morarji Velji, Shamji Gonsalves, Kallimji Damodhar and Morarji Nene was appointed to consider the question, and submit a report to the Mahajan.

The Committee adjourned for some time, and returned with a verdict of guilty against all the parties concerned.

Their recommendations were: (1) Thacker Valji alias Ghellu Manji be fined ten thousand and one rupee. (2) Rs. 7,000 out of the fine, be paid to Jethalal as damages. (3) Rs. 500 be paid to Gowahalla (for the feeding of cows). (4) Rs. 500 be presented to Shree Nathji's temple. (5) And Rs. 2,001 be credited to Mahajan as a fine for the offence.

(6) Nandubai, mother of Kashi and widow of Keshavji Mangalji, and Ramji, brother of Kashi were outcasted. (7) Kashi's uncle (brother of Nandubai) was fined Rs. 51. (8) The ornaments and clothes, which were to be presented to Kashi by Jethalal, were to be returned to him.

The Mahajan then adjourned.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides at Bombay during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
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Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
Thurs	24	h. m. ft. in.	
		2 39 25	2
		8 46 26	8
Fri	25	m. 8 17 24	10
		2 4 7 34	6
Sat	26	m. 8 55 25	8
		9 30 24	4
Sun	27	m. 9 41 25	1

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
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		8 12 18	9
		9 12 18	6
Fri	25	m. 8 46 19	7
		9 30 24	4
Sat	26	m. 9 41 25	1
		10 24 18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Day	Sunrise	Sunset
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PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 26th, 8h. 28m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 3h. 21m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 38m. a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57m. a.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 22nd July to 6 a.m. on the 23rd July:—

* Including 1 imported case from Kalyan.

THE WEATHER.

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT GIVES LITTLE RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 23.
The Arabian Sea current has only given a little rain. The rainfall due to the Bay current has been limited chiefly to north-east India and Burma by a depression, which has developed over deltaic Bengal.

Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the east of the United Provinces; fairly general in Gujarat and the west coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, south-east Madras, the Madras Decan, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bombay, the Decan and north Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are—Mergui and Bassein, two inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpadaung and Akyab, three; Sibsagar and Gauhati, one; Cherrapunji, two; Cox's Bazar and Burdwan, one and a half; Saugor Island, three; Balasore, one and a half; False Point and Chinnab, two; Hazaribagh, three; Gaya and Ranchi, one; Gorakhpur, one and a half; Benares, Bahrach, and Dehra Dun, two; Mukteswar, three; Simla, one; Mount Abu, three-quarters; Pandra, one; Raipur, two; Marmagao, one; and Gopalpur, one and a half.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and in the east of the United and Central Provinces.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

Byonla, India	Expa. Hrs.	St. G. Hrs.
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Previously registered 6271 6236 6014
Wednesday, 2nd July... 011 623 017
Total... 6282 6259 6081
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.
July 23.
Last 24 Total Corrig. Corrig.
Station. hour. to date. Total. Total.
In. cts. In. cts. In. cts. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill, 0.20 51.00 21.35 33.90

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.
24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date.
of the 23rd July
In. cts. In. cts.
0 16 65 82

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.	Rain fall.
--------------	------------

Max. Min. Past 24 hours. From last hour. To date.
In. cts. In. cts. In. cts. In. cts.
79 69 0 07 115 55

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
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Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bashire	94.3	81.3	...	...
Shah (22nd)	97.3	86.1	...	...
Multan	92.3	79.5	...	...
Bawalpindi	97.3	77.6	...	...
Seemach	95.4	80.2	...	...
Sims	93.3	77.5	...	...
Ambla	95.5	77.9	0.24	1415
Delhi	94.0	80.3	...	...
Aggra	92.0	82.5	...	...
Almora	93.8	80.6	...	...
Jhansi	91.1	79.0	...	...
Oawpore	91.8	80.5	...	...
Allahabad	97.6	76.5	0.82	897
Kanooah	102.1	78.5	0.02	808
Jaunpur	87.6	75.2	...	...
Jaipur	87.2	75.6	0.01	679
Kotah	88.6	76.6	...	...
Bhub	85.6	78.3	0.12	1979
Dwarika	82.8	76.8	...	...
Almora	82.8	76.8	...	...
Rajkot	86.6	73.8	0.01	1773
Bhavnagar	91.0	76.8	0.08	2777
Surat	86.9	72.1	0.12	2706
Amhedabad	90.1	76.7	0.10	1940
Deera	85.8	74.9	0.12	1874
Indore	83.9	72.0	...	...
Jubbulpore	85.1	76.0	0.03	1160
Saugor	83.3	74.2	0.12	1431
Kashanabad	83.3	74.2	...	...
Kashanabad	85.2	73.4	...	...
Akola	89.7	73.5	0.03	1873
Amroli	86.8	71.8	...	...
Nagpur	89.6	75.8	...	...
Chandrapur	85.8	77.0	...	...
Salpur	83.7	73.6	2.25	1897
Marmagao	85.4	77.2	0.25	5515
Ratnagiri	85.8	77.4	0.15	5369
Mormugao	86.0	77.2	1.02	6492
Karwar	83.7	75.0	0.08	6341
Malapen	80.4	72.1	...	...
Almora	85.1	72.1	...	...
Poona	81.5	69.8	0.04	1524
Sholapur	91.8	70.6	...	...
Bijapur	88.2	69.8	...	...
Belgaum	77.3	66.5	0.28	1740
Amnagabad	86.9	78.7	...	...
Mumabadi (Indur)	89.9	72.2	...	...
Hyderabad	89.3	72.8	...	...
Mangalore	80.8	76.8	0.15	8025
Calicut	84.3	78.1	0.07	4850
Cochin	84.7	76.7	...	...
Colombo	84.7	78.0	...	...
Masilpatam	95.3	80.2	0.11	431
Bellary	83.5	75.3	...	...
Onndupah	89.0	77.5	...	...
Madras	100.0	81.5	...	...
Bangalore	79.3	73.8	...	...
Coimbatore	89.4	73.3	...	...
Trichinopoly	91.6	78.3	...	...
Negapatam	89.2	77.7	...	...

HIGH WATER.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides at Bombay during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
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Day	Sunrise	Sunset
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MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

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* Including 1 imported case from Kalyan.

West.—Nearly general but very light rain has fallen in Gujarat and very light isolated showers in Kathiawar; Bhuj, Deesa and Surat have had 0.1" each and Ahmedabad 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Jabalpur has had 0.1" and Raipur 2.50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.33", Ratnagiri 0.18", Mormugao 1.02" and Panaji 0.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.38" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and local in the east Punjab, the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces, the south Bombay Decan and Malabar. Isolated showers have fallen in Kathiawar and on the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has appeared in the east Central Provinces but has decreased in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Malabar, while in Gujarat and Kathiawar precipitation continues very light.

There has been a slight increase of rainfall in the Konkan.

Nearly general is likely in the Konkan, the rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the east Central Provinces and Malabar, and some showers in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly the south Bombay Decan.

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THE Bombay Gazette Thursday, 24th July, 1913.

CONSERVATISM IN ENGLAND.

FROM the internal evidence of "Modern Politics," which consists of a selection from the leading articles of *The Commentator*, it seems that the book is designed to promote the principles of true Conservatism. The point of view is extreme; but the burden of *The Commentator's* cry is not unknown to readers of this journal. "It is unfortunately true that the real Conservative party, which is the largest and ought to be the most influential in English politics, is hardly represented in Parliament and in the circles of the present time; and the consequence in that Mr. L. George and his supporters go on their wild career, unhindered by legitimate opposition, and the middle classes continue to grow under increasing taxation. The question was brought to an issue a few weeks ago, at Kendal, when a genuine Conservative, publicly ignoring the modern shibboleth of Tariff Reform and openly disavowed by the Unionist leaders, sailed into Parliament with a larger majority than his Unionist predecessor. There are many constituents in the country where the same thing would happen; but no one comes forward with a policy and a watchword to unify and quicken the mass of Conservative opinion. So far we are altogether in agreement with *The Commentator*. It is the sympathy and the bewilderment of the Unionist party more than the apathy of the middle classes that keeps the present Government in power; so that, in spite of the strong resentment manifested at its methods, no alternative administration is even yet suggested in the Unionist press at Home. The glamour of Mr. Chamberlain's name and personality is still upon the politicians; but it has already diminished in the country, and, as the younger generation grows up, its influence will become still less.

Older principles of government are coming into light again, and the majority of English people are, we are firmly persuaded, ready to welcome a sane imperialist policy whenever that is presented to them. The continuity of English history and the preservation of the British Empire are more to the majority of Englishmen, even of the working classes, than Tariff Reform on the one hand or than compulsory insurance on the other. But the leader, that shall call on them to obey, and for the moment, wanting in English politics, in the opinion of *The Commentator*, both Mr. Bonar Law, by reason of his training, and Mr. Balfour, for the most part, and although every one will not agree with the estimate given of Mr. Balfour's position and statesmanship, there is no denying the vigour and ability with which these views are urged. The period during which the articles appeared, from May 1910 to May 1912, was one of the most exciting and momentous in British politics, and the wide range of the subjects of this volume shows how various were the questions that came before Parliament and the public. That the interest taken by the public was not commensurate with the importance of the measures, such as the limitation of the House of Lords' veto, considered during these sessions, is itself one of the reasons for the appearance of this book, which is intended to stir up and to direct right feeling on just such questions. With the main proposition that it is time to do the designation "Unionist" and to return to the older and safer word "Conservative," we are quite in accord.

As it, however, to provide us with an antidote to *The Commentator's* pessimistic doctrines, there has reached us simultaneously a small handbook on the Rights of Citizenship, which is nothing less than an official statement of Unionist policy. Beginning with a

preface by the Marquis of Lansdowne it contains eight articles on constitutional matters, contributed by leading Unionists, including Professor Dicey, Mr. F. E. Smith and the famous "backwoodsman" Lord Willoughby de Broke. This book, too, is chiefly interesting as a sign that interest in politics, and especially in Conservative politics, is growing and spreading at Home. The country is tired of repeated attempts at spoliation of the owning classes and at the subversion of individual rights; but there is a half-conscious admission running through these articles, and that some more definite announcement, than any promulgated, is required to guide the choice of the electors. Whether the Unionist leaders are, or are not, too late in wakening to this perception, time alone will show. In the meantime the publication of their opinions, although these are mostly negative, is highly interesting to all who are concerned with imperial politics. Taken together the two books offer a full view of present-day questions from the Opposition standpoint; except curiously enough of the particular question, Tariff Reform, upon which Unionist opinion is most sharply divided. Our own belief is that, if Tariff Reform were left an open question, and, if Conservative candidates took their stand upon a simple platform of "King" and country, they would win the next election, and dispel the dread of Radical finance that now hangs over the United Kingdom.

THE RYOT IN BARODA. There is quite an unnecessary tone of pessimism about the report, which has just been issued by the Baroda Government on the condition and indebtedness of the people in the State. It is a well-known fact that prior to 1899 Gujarat was regarded as the garden of Western India. It had a rainfall, which was practically unvarying, it produced crops in abundance, and its cattle were fat. The Famine Commission, which sat in 1879, excluded Gujarat from the area, which was liable to serious famine; but all this was changed in that terrible year 1899, when Gujarat, for the first time, experienced famine, which killed men and cattle in thousands. Since then that part of the country has been subject to occasional scarcity, and it is only to be expected that, after a series of poor years, the condition of the people should have deteriorated. The Director of Commerce and Industry deplors the fact that the class of cultivator is deteriorating, and that the physical condition of the people is deteriorating. "Inquiry has shown," he writes, "that the land also has declined in fertility; that, owing to insufficient cattle and farm implements, it is not well cultivated; and that the produce from the land being insufficient to maintain the farmer is at the same time uncertain. Prices have gone up, but the farmer has not profited correspondingly, as the cost of agriculture has increased and wages have gone up without raising the efficiency of labour." These, however, are but the symptoms, which all districts betray, after famine and especially a series of scarce seasons. There is no reason to believe that the Baroda ryot does not show the same powers of recuperation, which have been so encouraging a symptom in other parts of the country under British rule. The writer of the report, when a little further on he comes to speak of drink and marriage expenses, becomes depressing. He has discovered that the vices of drink and extravagance are spreading rapidly among the agriculturists, and that these symptoms are especially displayed in the Navsari and Baroda districts. A little closer examination of the report, however, discloses the fact that these districts are just the two, which had the best season of any last year, and are now enjoying the throes of prosperity. As much bean-festering and sometimes extra drinking are what every Indian loves when there are rupees to spare in his household, we do not suppose that the moral state of Baroda is much worse than that of the districts which surround it. On his own showing the Director ought to be jubilant. He believes that everything will come right when the blessings of education have had their due effect upon the people, and surely there is enough education in Baroda.

AN APT LESSON FOR CASTEMEN. COULD all orthodox castemen have the lessons of social reform borne in upon them so quickly and so forcibly as had a certain Bombay community the other day, the cause of the regeneration of India might make more rapid progress. The incident is an interesting one and is described fully in another column. It was a few weeks ago that the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, a social organisation amongst the Bhatias, which is doing a useful work in that caste, considered a proposition which was put forward by a few of its members condemning the sale of marriageable girls. The sale of brides to the highest bidder has been a common practice among the Bhatias, so much so that young men, who are not wealthy, have often found it difficult to obtain a wife, the girls being snatched up by old or middle-aged men of means. This has led to the custom—at first condemned—of taking wives from Hardwar, which is said to be the original home of the caste. It was soon obvious, at the meeting of the Mitra Mandal, that those who held orthodox views on the subject were in a considerable majority. The resolution was vehemently opposed, and eventually was defeated. Only some three or four weeks later the moral was pointed in an emphatic manner. It so happened that in the caste there was a girl, who, for some obscure reason, had remained unmarried until what amongst these people is a very late age. Being a grown woman she was more desirable and therefore more valuable than a child. She was first sold at a high price to a young man, but her mother, hearing that an older man was willing to pay more for her, pocketed the money of both suitors, and married her to the wealthier. The young man, naturally, laid a complaint before the Mahajan, which a few days ago proceeded to try and to punish the offenders. Evidently a serious view was taken of the offence, for the punishment was heavy; but we wonder to how many of the worthy elders, who sat in judgment, did it occur that such abuses are inevitable so long as a system, which is so radically evil, is allowed to continue. This view, however, is bound to appeal to the few who realise the advantages of reform, and it will be surprising if the incident does not gain valuable recruits to their cause.

DOMINION HOUSE. WITH the progress of the colonies rising by leaps and bounds, it is necessary that their representative institutions in the Mother country should be on a scale proportionate to their growing requirements. For some time the offices in London of the Australian Government have been inadequate to its needs, and, a fine site having been secured, the King-to-day lays the foundation stone of the Commonwealth Building, which will be an addition to the "show places" of the metropolis. A propos this ceremony, it is interesting to note that Earl Grey's scheme for the establishment of one great home for all the self-government dominions in the Capital City of the Empire—a home which will be a centre for all their activities in Great Britain—has developed to the extent of the formation of a company called "the Dominions Site, Limited" to carry out his proposals. At present the political and commercial representatives of the Dominions in Great Britain, the High Commissioners, Consuls-General, and others, work under no common roof; and what the former Governor-General of Canada has set out to accomplish is the erection of a vast and imposing building which will be first of all the administrative headquarters of all the officials of the self-governing Dominions; secondly, a rendezvous for all visiting Britons from overseas; thirdly, an imperial show-ground for the display of Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African produce; and lastly, an exhibition hall and permanent bureau of information. By this means it will become a rallying-point for tourists and business men where comfort and interest may be found in the provision of reading rooms, restaurants, exhibitions, etc., and where the British manufacturer and exporter can be brought into closer touch with the Dominion consumer. It is an ambitious project, full of promise, and worthy of the Imperialist zeal of its founder; and we trust that not only will it be a complete success but that in this "Dominion House" will be found a factor which will help to strengthen to an even greater extent the bonds which hold together our great Empire.

WOULD-BE PORTIAS. At this time when so many employments hitherto reserved for men, it is not surprising that to some feminine minds the law should appear to hold out attractions and possibilities as a profession. The test action which has just been brought in the Chancery Court by a gifted lady, Miss Gwyneth Majorie Babb, is not the first time women's claims have come up for consideration by the authorities. Miss Babb cited the Law Society as defendants, claiming that she was a "person" within the meaning of the Solicitors' Act, 1843, and entitled to attend the preliminary examination and be admitted a solicitor, they having refused her application on the ground of sex disqualification. The Judge, after hearing arguments for both sides, decided that women were not eligible to enter the profession of a solicitor until Parliament removed the disqualification which was held to exist. There is no loophole for criticism of the verdict, which was based on the law on the question and on custom. In 1903, it will be remembered, a special tribunal of the House of Lords decided not to admit women to the English Bar on the grounds that there was no precedent and that they were not desirous of creating one. In many parts of Europe and in America and Australia women are allowed to become solicitors, and in France women have been briefed in several big cases. But though in England numbers of women take degrees in law and become qualified as solicitors, there is yet no great demand to enter the profession, and still less on the part of the profession for them. Legislation is enacted according to the needs and customs of a community, and legal practice is a sphere of work which is not only very overcrowded but is not one of the most befitting for the fair sex, though of their own peculiar ability to plead with charm and appeal we have had many notable instances, while the arguments of Portia and others of Shakespeare's wonderful women are no less truly characteristic of their powers of persuasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Willingdon will unveil the portrait of the Hon. Sir F. G. Selby, M.A., LL.D., G.C.B., formerly Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, and Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to-morrow at 5 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Deccan College, Poona, in connection with "The Dr. Selby Memorial Fund." All subscribers and other gentlemen interested in the ceremony are requested to attend, as there is little time for invitations to reach all in due time.

THE MORAL PROPAGANDA. It is a truism to assert that you cannot make a people moral by Act of Parliament. It may be stated with equal truth that you cannot turn people into models of principle and good conduct by moral text-books introduced in school and colleges. The law will take cognizance of criminal offences, and will provide for their prevention, and failing that for their punishment. But it is powerless as a means of cultivating the conscience of a nation. Ever since the commencement of political excesses in this country, the authorities have awakened to the necessity of moral and religious education. The cry has been taken up by many Indian publicists, and its insistence has degenerated into cant. It is rightly urged that the main object of education is the formation of character, and it is believed that the omission of moral instruction is responsible for the production of the perverted natures that regard the rulers with antipathy and their administration with consistent prejudice. The education, it is contended, is lop-sided and partial. In the memorable resolution recently issued by the Government of India, they have desired effect on conduct and character. Some of our extreme Nationalists are most religious, in the orthodox sense. In their eyes, religion is not incompatible with revolution. Nay, they would seek to justify, if need be, their conduct by the precepts of their religion, even as the devil may quote the scriptures for his own end.

THE IDEAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. THE accredited leaders of Hindus and Moslems are practically united with respect to the ideal of self-government. The Aga Khan put it forward at the annual meeting of the Moslem League in London, but with conditions and reservations marked by his caution, acuteness, and sagacity. "It means," he said, "many decades of effort towards self-improvement, social reform, the diffusion of education, and complete amity between the communities. But, if it meant hasty impulse, then the day, which witnessed the formulation of that ideal, would be very unfortunate in the country's annals. The ideal is so remote; it is so vague and shadowy, that I do not if it is doing any service to the country to dangle it before the people as a tempting bait. It rather excites premature ambition, and gives a handle to malcontents to propagate mischievous ideas of liberty and independence. We cannot actually happen a century or two hence; nor has a clear conception of how the scheme of self-government was possible under the suzerainty of Great Britain been vouchsafed to us by any of its advocates. Rather than sit gazing abstractedly at possible or impossible ideals, it would be far better to go to work earnestly and steadily for our improvement in all directions, letting the future take care of itself. Our amelioration and uplifting must bring with it its own reward. Whether our highest good will be centred in self-government is a question so dim and distant that we may well leave it to the safe keeping of Time."

MORALITY AND POLITICS. The first qualification of a teacher is high character. Such a one is greater than the text books, and will exercise, silently and insensibly, a more potent influence than any number of sermons. The average teacher will be much below this ideal. Even allowing that a majority of teachers will consist of fairly reputable persons, their instruction, however skilful, will often be soulless. The pupils will learn their moral lessons as a task, like their algebra or geometry, for the purpose of the examination; and, having answered the paper on the subject, they will think no more of it. It is not inconceivable that an Arabian Ghosia or an Ajeet Singh may acquire themselves creditably as students in this subject, and may even win the prizes awarded for proficiency in it. Loyalty and obedience may be sedulously inculcated, and the accepted conception of civic duties may be impressed upon the minds of the young in the class-room. But if the teaching would make any sensible difference in the political atmosphere or political sentiments. There is no room for difference of opinion on the elementary principles of morality. But there will always be considerable room for disagreement about their application to particular cases. The concept of civic duties, for instance, favoured by the rulers may be different from that held by the people. Aye, it will differ as between race and race, and class and class, and also as between men of various schools of thought.

EDUCATION AND MORALS. With all my desire for the success of the Government scheme, I am afraid it will not aid in the formation of character on the lines desired by them. It will not turn out models of manners and patterns of civic virtues moulded in accordance with one approved type. The moral influence is most potent where its operation is least conscious. We need no moral text-books and exhortations. Does not moral influence pervade the whole range of English literature? The lives of great men, the best lyrical and other poetry, the best fiction are all at hand to raise the ideal, and exalt and purify the character of all who would worship at those shrines. Our system of education is not perfect. It will need revision, from time to time, to meet altered circumstances. But it is not correct to say that it cultivates solely the intellect, and has no effect whatever upon character. The statement argues a complete severance of mind and character which is not in nature. The education given to us must have, on the whole, a salutary influence on character. It would be lamentable, if it were true, that the influence is chiefly for evil and very little for good. If the evil preponderates over the good, then western learning in this country has been a dreadful and tremendous mistake. The fact, however, is that it has raised the intelligence and character of the people, who have been brought within its sphere. It cannot possibly be otherwise. The education, which our rulers have brought to us as their most precious gift, is far too good to produce more evil than good. The aberrations and intemperance of individuals must not be taken as the direct, natural, effect of this knowledge. Are we to condemn

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Mr. French, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, will act as Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, when Mr. Levett Yeats proceeds on three months' leave on July 28.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

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MORALITY AND POLITICS. The first qualification of a teacher is high character. Such a one is greater than the text books, and will exercise, silently and insensibly, a more potent influence than any number of sermons. The average teacher will be much below this ideal. Even allowing that a majority of teachers will consist of fairly reputable persons, their instruction, however skilful, will often be soulless. The pupils will learn their moral lessons as a task, like their algebra or geometry, for the purpose of the examination; and, having answered the paper on the subject, they will think no more of it. It is not inconceivable that an Arabian Ghosia or an Ajeet Singh may acquire themselves creditably as students in this subject, and may even win the prizes awarded for proficiency in it. Loyalty and obedience may be sedulously inculcated, and the accepted conception of civic duties may be impressed upon the minds of the young in the class-room. But if the teaching would make any sensible difference in the political atmosphere or political sentiments. There is no room for difference of opinion on the elementary principles of morality. But there will always be considerable room for disagreement about their application to particular cases. The concept of civic duties, for instance, favoured by the rulers may be different from that held by the people. Aye, it will differ as between race and race, and class and class, and also as between men of various schools of thought.

EDUCATION AND MORALS. With all my desire for the success of the Government scheme, I am afraid it will not aid in the formation of character on the lines desired by them. It will not turn out models of manners and patterns of civic virtues moulded in accordance with one approved type. The moral influence is most potent where its operation is least conscious. We need no moral text-books and exhortations. Does not moral influence pervade the whole range of English literature? The lives of great men, the best lyrical and other poetry, the best fiction are all at hand to raise the ideal, and exalt and purify the character of all who would worship at those shrines. Our system of education is not perfect. It will need revision, from time to time, to meet altered circumstances. But it is not correct to say that it cultivates solely the intellect, and has no effect whatever upon character. The statement argues a complete severance of mind and character which is not in nature. The education given to us must have, on the whole, a salutary influence on character. It would be lamentable, if it were true, that the influence is chiefly for evil and very little for good. If the evil preponderates over the good, then western learning in this country has been a dreadful and tremendous mistake. The fact, however, is that it has raised the intelligence and character of the people, who have been brought within its sphere. It cannot possibly be otherwise. The education, which our rulers have brought to us as their most precious gift, is far too good to produce more evil than good. The aberrations and intemperance of individuals must not be taken as the direct, natural, effect of this knowledge. Are we to condemn

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Willingdon will unveil the portrait of the Hon. Sir F. G. Selby, M.A., LL.D., G.C.B., formerly Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, and Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to-morrow at 5 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Deccan College, Poona, in connection with "The Dr. Selby Memorial Fund." All subscribers and other gentlemen interested in the ceremony are requested to attend, as there is little time for invitations to reach all in due time.

Mr. French, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, will act as Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, when Mr. Levett Yeats proceeds on three months' leave on July 28.

western civilization, because of its concomitant evils?

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. The shibboleth of religious education is also in danger of degenerating into cant. Its advocates have no clear ideas as to what it should be, and how it should be imparted, their process of reasoning may be briefly indicated. The people were most religious and orthodox in the good old days. They were also mild and docile, and were troubled by no longings and discontents. Western learning has sapped the foundations of faith, and made a majority of those, who have acquired it, sceptics and unbelievers. If there are any believers among them, their faith has grown nice and discriminating, and they want to inquire into the meaning and utility of every rite and ceremony. Want of religion has brought about want of reverence for authority, for age, and for the established order, as represented by the State and its rulers. If, therefore, the strayed sheep were brought back to the fold by religious education, the spirit of weakness and docility would return. Such is their argument. The educated Indian is not religious in the sense in which his father was, nor so reverent either. He is supposed to examine and determine his faith with the enlightenment he has received from his rulers. Is it to be preferred that his faith should be blind unquestioning, and that his reverence should comprehend every doctrine which is supposed to have the sanction of religion? Is he to join with the masses in upholding caste restrictions, advocating early marriages, and prohibiting widow-remarriage and sea voyages? And will this produce the desired effect on conduct and character? Some of our extreme Nationalists are most religious, in the orthodox sense. In their eyes, religion is not incompatible with revolution. Nay, they would seek to justify, if need be, their conduct by the precepts of their religion, even as the devil may quote the scriptures for his own end.

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TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

AWARDS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 23. A press communique states that the Government of India have this year sanctioned the award of ten State technical scholarships to the following candidates for a course of training in Europe in the subjects noted against each:—(1) Mr P. K. Rajanankham—leather goods industry; (2) Mr. Chuni Lal Parshotamdas Shah—pottery; (3) Mr. Ramesh Chandra Roy, at present at Manchester—technical and electrical engineering; (4) Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan—sugar engineering; (5) Mr. Krishna Lal—sugar engineering; (6) Mr. Lahouri Mal Khosla—pour milling; (7) Mr. Abdul Hakim—chemistry as applied to minerals and metals; (8) Mr. Bidyananda Dowera—mechanical and electrical engineering; (9) Mr. C. J. Brandon—architecture; (10) Mr. Ram Lal—mechanical and electrical engineering.

Subject to the production of a medical certificate as to the physical fitness of each to undergo the course of study proposed.

MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 23. At a meeting of the leading Mahomedan residents of Calcutta, held in the rooms of Anjuman-e-Kasimul Masarif on Sunday last, resolutions were passed expressing grief and resentment at the action of the United Provinces Government in connection with the Cawnpore mosque. Further resolutions were adopted, praying the Government not to enforce the regulations regarding the compulsory return-tickets for the Haj pilgrims, and against the grant of a monopoly to carry passengers to Hadjaz to a particular shipping company.

RAINFALL IN CALCUTTA.

YEARLY AVERAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 23. The rainfall of Calcutta for the present year is already within eight inches of the annual average of 69 inches. The rainfall up to-date is 52.03 inches, of which 1.2 inches is represented by the heavy downpour recorded yesterday morning. The present excess is 11.07 inches, and indications are that the weather advice is to the effect that another depression has formed over Bengal.

GREEK STIPULATIONS.

ARMISTICE MAY BE DELAYED.

HORRORS OF THE AREA OF BATTLE.

CHOLERA RAGING.

On account of the stringency of Greek stipulations, the armistice and the peace conference between the belligerents are likely to be delayed.

Sofia is isolated and the feeling there is extremely depressed. However, the new Foreign Minister has announced that the Powers will not allow the Turks to depart from the frontier which has already been fired.

Force fighting continues especially at the rear of the retreating Bulgarians. The Turks have taken Kirk Killiseh and the Servians report the capture of Belogradchik. The horrors of the field of war are described as appalling.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

Greece insists that the signature of an armistice shall be simultaneous with the acceptance by Bulgaria of certain peace preliminaries which it is believed Greece intends to make very stringent. This may protract the negotiations at Nish and delay the meeting of a Peace Conference on Rumanian soil.

Depression in Sofia is extreme, though some consolation is derived from the belief that the Powers will oblige Turkey to respect the Treaty of London, and from a telegram, which the Tsar is reported to have sent to King Ferdinand, declaring that Russia will not tolerate the humiliation of Bulgaria.

Various reports indicate that cholera is raging among the Bulgarian troops and that it has spread to the Greeks. Conditions and distress in the country, which is the scene of the war, are appalling. The whole land is wasted with fire and sword. There are thousands of homeless wanderers, who throng all the roads.

The fighting however continues with unabated fury.

The Servians report that a fierce battle at St. Nicholas preceded the capture of Belogradchik. The Servians captured thirty-two guns.

Greek despatches report a series of desperate encounters with the rear guard of the retreating Bulgarians, who are being incessantly driven back.

SOPIA ISOLATED.

COMMUNICATIONS CLOSED FOR A FORT NIGHT.

SOPIA, July 23.

The Capital is now isolated from the outside world. No mails have been received, and no news has been published for a fortnight.

In spite of the ignorance prevailing here as to happenings in Europe, the public is admirably patient and calm.

POWERS AND THE TURKS.

COINCIDENT INTERESTS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

SOPIA, July 23.

M. Ghenadiev, the new Foreign Minister, in a speech in Sobranje, said he had assurances that the Great Powers would not allow the Turks to establish themselves beyond the frontier already fixed under their direction.

LONDON, July 23.

The Ambassadors in London hope to be fully instructed by the next meeting on Thursday.

The Lokai Anzeiger, which is regarded as semi-official, does not believe that anything will be done beyond putting diplomatic pressure on the Porte. This, however, can hardly be reconciled with the Turkish statement. An important factor in the present situation is the coincidence of interests of Austria and Russia, who are equally desirous of preventing the excessive humiliation of Bulgaria. It is apparently settled that the peace negotiations, which are entirely independent of the armistice negotiations at Nish, will be held at Sinaia.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

LONDON, July 23.

Two contradictory reports come from the Balkans to-day. The announcement of the appointment of a Turkish Vali at Adrianople is made simultaneously with the receipt of the news from Sofia that communications with Adrianople have been restored and that the report of the Turkish occupation is false, being due only to the appearance of three squadrons of cavalry and some irregulars in the neighbourhood of the city, who subsequently retreated.

OCCUPATION OF ADRIANOPLE

MARVELLOUS MARCHING OF ENVER BEY'S COLUMN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

Adrianople is occupied by a cavalry division under Ibrahim Bey, supported by a flying column of infantry under Enver Bey, the latter having covered 50 miles in 24 hours.

SOPIA, July 23.

The Turkish prisoners in Adrianople were sent into Bulgaria before the Turks entered.

BELGRADE, July 23.

Continual fighting took place on Monday and Tuesday. The Bulgarians were everywhere defeated. The Servians occupied Belogradchik, in the north-west of Bulgaria.

KIRK KILLISEH SEIZED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.

It is officially announced here that the army entered Adrianople and Kirk Killiseh to-day. The Bulgarians offered a slight opposition at Kirk Killiseh, but

evacuated Adrianople without resistance, after blowing up stores and some Government buildings.

THE TURKISH VERSION.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Baari Bey, the acting Consul-General for Turkey, Bombay, this morning received the following telegram, dated Sublime Porte, July 23 1913, from H. H. Said Halim Pasha, the Grand Vizier, Constantinople—

"Adrianople and Kirk Killiseh were occupied to-day, thanks to the swiftness of the cavalry commanded by Ibrahim Bey, accompanied by Enver Bey. Many casualties were caused by the Bulgarians were prevented. The regiments of infantry sent as reinforcements to the above Brigade have made 80 kilometers in one single day. The columns of cavalry and infantry directed on Kirk Killiseh have given proof of the same courage and have effected the march with the same swiftness. The Bulgarian infantry opposed but the resistance was futile. We have had no loss whatever."

NAVIGATION OF THE TIGRIS.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Ronald Dunsany asked a series of questions regarding the present position of navigation on the Tigris, whether negotiations were concluded, and why it was sought to take the formation of the proposed Anglo-Turkish Company out of the hands of the existing British company.

In the course of an exhaustive reply, reviewing the whole course of the negotiations, Sir Edward Grey said: "Answering the last question, I am concerned with the general interests of British trade in those regions, rather than with any particular advantage to an individual company. I do not consider it a very desirable solution that the Lynch Company should have a monopoly and the control of the whole navigation. The arrangement contemplated would secure to that company the confirmation of its existing separate privileges, and an offer of participation in the capital, and fair working agreement with the proposed new Ottoman Company."

Sir Edward Grey declined to reply to the further question as to the nature of the assurances received from Germany on the subject of the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates. Negotiations were still in progress he said and the arrangements, when completed, would be submitted to the House. But it was not practicable to make their conclusion dependent upon a previous discussion in the House.

COSTS IN A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

STRONG COMMENT FROM THE BENCH.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the costs of the Pillai case might be borne by the Crown.

Mr. Asquith replied that it was not the practice of the Courts to give costs against the Crown in such cases; but the Crown might pay the costs or a part of them *ex gratia*. He would request Lord Greve to consider the point in Council, but he could not give any pledge.

[This was a case in which a man named Vaitheeswaran Pillai, successfully appealed to the Judicial Committee against sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Tanjore and confirmed by the Madras High Court. Lord Atkinson, in giving judgment, said that, while their lordships were fully alive to the undesirability of disturbing the judgments of the criminal courts in India, they were clearly of opinion that the conviction could not stand owing mainly to the reception of wholly inadmissible evidence and the absence of all reliable evidence of the appellant's guilt.]

HENRY VII'S CHURCH.

A STATELY RE-INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

LONDON, July 22.

The re-inauguration of Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, as a Chapel of the Order of the Bath, took place to-day with stately ceremonial. A procession walked from the House of Lords, consisting of the Knight Commanders of the Bath, followed by the King in robes of crimson silk, and Pages of Honour, preceded by the Duke of Connaught. Noticeable among the guests taking part were Earl Roberts, Earl Grey, Lord Kitchener, Lord Mothuen, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Brassey, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE BEATEN BY ONLY TWO RUNS.

LONDON, July 23.

Warwickshire beat Derbyshire, at Birmingham, by an innings and 31 runs.

Hampshire beat Worcestershire, at Dudley, by an innings and 30 runs.

Kent beat Lancashire, at Maidstone, by nine wickets.

Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire, at Sheffield, by two runs.

Northamptonshire beat Sussex, at Horsham, by 50 runs.

The match between Middlesex and Surrey, at the Oval, was drawn. Middlesex winning on the first innings.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

EDUCATION.

EXPENSIVE LIBERAL PROJECT.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Pease, introducing a Bill in the House of Commons yesterday to give immediate relief to the local authorities, in connection with education, to the extent of £150,000, foreshadowed the introduction in 1914 of a large education scheme, linking up the elementary schools with the universities, and compelling the local authorities to provide secondary schools on a system similar to that of the elementary schools. He said the scheme would be expensive, but the Government was prepared to foot the Bill.

TRAGIC FIRE IN NEW YORK.

TRAPPED GIRLS JUMP TO THEIR DEATH.

LONDON, July 23.

A fire took place yesterday in an over-all factory at Binghampton, New York. The building was destroyed in twenty minutes.

There were 125 girls inside, and they did not pay any attention to the alarm, thinking it was the usual fire drill, until messengers rushed in and started driving them out. There was then terrible panic. The fire-escapes proved inadequate, and the girls jumped from the windows. The casualties were 25 killed and 50 injured.

LATER

The fire at Binghampton is ascribed to a cigarette having been carelessly thrown along some rubbish.

It is now stated that from fifty to sixty girls perished, and that a dozen were fatally injured. Many others are missing.

250 HORSES STAMPEDE.

DISASTROUS AFFAIR IN CAMP AT HOME.

LONDON, July 23.

Owing to a night attack by infantry, 250 horses of the Queen's Bays, picketed at Elstead, stampeded. The camp was thrown into indescribable confusion and although the officers and men worked gallantly eight horses had to be destroyed. It is feared that twelve more will have to be shot. Five men have been sent to hospital, one in a serious condition. Sixty horses galloped back to their stables at Aldershot.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

JAPANESE DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 23.

The Japanese Embassy in London, emphatically denies the Chinese reports that Japan is supporting the Southerners. Japan is maintaining the strictest neutrality regarding Chinese internal domestic differences, and has embargoed the Consul to depart from China any Japanese suspected of political intrigue.

HONG-KONG, July 23.

H. M. destroyer "Fame" with eighteen marines on board, has departed for Canton.

KOLAPORE CUP.

INTERNATIONAL MARKSMEN'S CLOSE SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 22.

The result of the shooting for the Kolapore Cup, at Bisley, was as follows:—

Britain	790
Australia	777
Canada	777
India	768
South Africa	749
Guernsey	742

LORDS' DEFIANT POLICY.

REFUSAL TO PROCEED WITH WELSH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 4.

The House of Lords adopted by 242 votes to 48, Lord Salisbury's motion that the House declined to proceed with the second reading of the Welsh Diocesan Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country by means of a referendum.

INDIAN POLICE AND CONFESSIONS.

TWO MAILS A WEEK.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Montagu, in a reply to Mr. Morrell in the House of Commons yesterday, said he had just received a telegraphic summary of a very full dispatch, on the subject of confessions made to the police, which left India by the last mail. Lord Greve was now considering it. The despatch and the opinions, on which it was based, would be published as soon as was practicable.

TWO MAILS A WEEK.

LONDON, July 22.

Sir John Rees asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the provision for two mails to India weekly was being considered.

Mr. Montagu replied that the suggestion was not before the Government of India. It was impossible to say whether it was one that could advantageously be brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

DOMINION OFFICES IN LONDON.

GREAT ALDWYCH SCHEME.

A BLOCK OF SPLENDID BUILDINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

The King will to-morrow lay the foundation stone of the Commonwealth Building in Aldwych.

In this connection the papers give prominence to the scheme of a company called "The Dominions Site, Ltd." to carry out Earl Grey's proposal to concentrate the offices of the Dominions on one site in London, preferably in Aldwych.

[It was announced a little while ago that Earl Grey had secured from the London County Council an option for three years, terminable at the end of the first twelve months, on the central portion of the Aldwych island site in the Strand. The area he is interested in covers over 120,000 square feet; for the option that has been granted him he pays £3,000 a year; and the County Council have agreed, if he finds himself in a position to exercise his option, to lease him the site for ninety-nine years at £20,000 a year.]

What has appeared most to Earl Grey in the scheme is the immense, next to the material and sentimental value of concentrating at one spot all the official activities of the dominions, the possibility of using the buildings on this site as a means of pushing the produce of the Dominions in great Britain and of pushing British manufactures throughout the dominions. Earl Grey has convinced himself by repeated personal inquiries that the fruits, wines, tobacco, game-birds, and dairy produce of the Dominions are nothing like as well known in great Britain as they should be; that the large stores are apt to discriminate against them in favour of American or continental imports; and that the establishment of a set of imperial Covent Garden, confined to the produce of the Dominions, is the first step to winning for them the market they deserve to find in the Mother-country.]

SAMUEL INDEMNITY BILL.

QUESTION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law asked whether, before the House passed the Samuel Indemnity Bill, it would not be entitled to be satisfied that no use had been made of the confidential information obtained by Sir Stuart Samuel's firm in connection with the silver contract in order to make profits for themselves. If the Government was able to satisfy the House on this matter, the Opposition would readily come to terms.

Mr. Asquith replied that he was sorry that suspicion should enter anybody's mind. He would make suggestions which, he hoped, would prove satisfactory, allay any suspicions, and lead to an agreement removing the Bill from the controversial category.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 23.

The death is announced of Major-General Arthur Kennedy Rideout.

Major-General Arthur Kennedy Rideout, C.B., was born in April, 1835. After passing through a course of instruction in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he joined the Royal Artillery in 1853, and in the following year embarked with the first siege train for Bulgaria and Crimea.

He served in the trenches throughout the siege of Sebastopol and, commanded batteries of Mortars at both the assaults. He was also in charge of the submarine telegraph office at Eupatoria, with the rank of D.A.A.G. He was mentioned in despatches, received the Crimean medal with two clasps and the Turkish medal, and made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1856, he was employed in Turkey on the telegraph staff, and in the following year was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery with which he served throughout the campaign in Oude in 1868.

COOLY SHOT DEAD.

EUROPEAN ACCIDENT WITH RIFLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

An unfortunate tragedy took place yesterday afternoon at Howrah in which a cooly, employed on the East Indian Railway at Rankistapur, was shot dead by a European, Mr. McGee, manager of the Port William Flour Mills at Howrah.

It appears that Mr. McGee went to his quarters, and for the sport of the thing determined to test his shooting abilities, choosing as his target a sun-flower. He took up his rifle and fired at the sun-flower, but missed it. The bullet entered a wagon on the railway lines which was being unloaded and penetrated the temple of a cooly working there. The cooly died before medical assistance could be rendered to him.

Mr. McGee was arrested on a charge of committing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing the death of the cooly. He was later released.

RAILWAY DISASTER CLAIMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

It is understood that Mr. Dakshina Ranjan Mazumdar, one of the survivors of the recent Ondal-Saintia railway disaster, and a few other relatives of some of those killed in the accident, have claimed damages from the East Indian Railway company to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

INDIAN COTTON.

AN INTERNATIONAL DEPUTATION.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THIS YEAR'S CROP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

A deputation from the International Cotton Federation, headed by Sir Charles Macara and accompanied by several Lancashire members of the House of Commons, waited on Lord Crewe at the India Office to urge the importance of encouraging the growth of cotton in India.

Sir Charles Macara said that the Indian crop this year would be worth fifty millions. Some improvement, though not so much as could be wished, was apparent in its quality.

Mr. S. M. Johnson submitted that agriculture in India could not be sufficiently developed unless adequate and timely financial aid were forthcoming. The spinners asked that the practice of dumping cotton in a press or ginnery be made a criminal offence.

The foreign delegates pointed out that increasing quantities of Indian cotton were used on the continent. Herr Langen, (Germany) declaring that Germany used six times more than England.

Lord Crewe, in reply, noted with satisfaction the admission that some progress had been made in cotton growing in India. It was unreasonable to ask the Indian cultivator to displace other crops by cotton unless he could be definitely assured that cotton would be more lucrative than the crop which he displaced. He was glad to say that the Government of India was spending much money on railways and canals, and he anticipated something being done to strengthen the agricultural staff in Bombay and the Punjab in the way of training expert Indian agriculturists who, in time, would replace the more expensive European experts, whose services were still needed. As regards the fraudulent dumping of cotton, if the trade considered that it was helpless to prevent this by trade regulations, he would again impress on the Government of India the possibility of undertaking some form of penal legislation, which might intimidate some of the parties to the fraud.

BOREGAON COLLISION.

EVIDENCE OF THE DRIVERS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AKOLA, July 23.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Bezoji, guard of the goods train which collided with the passenger train on April 30, last, before Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, Cooverji Nusserwanji, the engine-driver of the light engine, was examined for the defence. He stated that he left Yalkalk at 5-45 a.m. and reached Boregaon at 5-15. When he arrived at Boregaon it was quite light and he could see the semaphore and arms when approaching the signals.

Nasroji Nusserwanji, the next witness, stated that he was driving the down goods train from Shigao to Badnera on that day. While at Katopura, an up goods train was standing there, and in passing that train he saw "the accused on the footplate of his brake-van. The accused had a hand lamp in his hand. They exchanged salutes and the witness noticed that the tail and side lamps of accused's brake-van were burning brightly."

Naoraji Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was in the passenger train, deposed that he jumped out of the carriage through the window after the collision. It was daylight then.

In cross-examination, he stated that he lost consciousness when he jumped out of the train, and it was when he came to his senses he found it was bright daylight.

The apothecary of the G. I. P. railway hospital at Badnera stated that he treated the accused at the latter's house from April 30 to May 31. There were various injuries on his body.

Sabbas Saidhan Hamal, in the G.I.P. Railway employ, stated that he was the brakeman on the goods train on April 30, and when the train came to a halt outside the Boregaon outer signal, the accused called the witness and told him to see if the tail and side lights were burning brightly. On inspection he saw them burning brightly. The accused then told him to go towards the Boregaon station and see if a train was coming from the opposite direction. The accused afterwards alighted from the brake-van and took a lamp and went backwards towards the pumping house. The witness then got into the brake-van and slept and in about ten minutes the collision occurred.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that the accused did not exchange signals with the driver when he was going back, nor even before alighting. The driver exchanged absolutely no signals with the train until it came to a standstill at the time he tried to start it and moved backwards. He showed no light at all.

Two more witnesses were examined and the case adjourned to August 4.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JODHPUR, July 23.

The District Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, wires: "Owing to canal breaches the line was washed away in two places between Mirpurkhas and Bughal in the Sindhi section of this railway on the 21st instant. The transhipment of passengers and mails has been arranged since yesterday. It is hoped that through communication will be restored within three days."

An inquiry has been opened into the loss of the London steamer Lola, which left Newport, Mon., on December 23, with a crew of twenty-seven, bound for Buenos Aires. After being left by pilot she was not heard of again; but wreckage was afterwards found on the Welsh coast.

STARTLING STORY.

SIR LOUIS DANE IN DANGER.

BOMB REPORT CAUSES CHANGE OF ROUTE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KARACHI, July 23.

The Sind Gazette publishes the following:—"Our London correspondent writes: 'Owing to news having been received privately that an attempt would be made to bomb Sir Louis Dane, the retired Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, while he was crossing France on his way to England, he decided, at the request of the French Government, to travel by sea from Marseilles to Liverpool. He remained on board and completed the voyage in the City of York.'

MALARIA SCOURGE.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES NOT A SUCCESS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The resolution on Sanitation in Bengal published to-day shows that, despite the measures taken to prevent the spread of malaria, there was a rise in mortality from this disease during the last year. Various anti-malarial measures undertaken throughout the province have so far been unproductive, of any real and permanent advantage. In many places they have been discontinued. The clearance of jungle and the destruction of mosquitoes have not proved successful measures and a more extended use of quinine seems, on the present knowledge, the only method by which it is possible to reduce the rate of mortality and risk of infection. An experiment on a fairly large scale to determine the effect on the general health of a wholesale clearance of the jungle is about to be undertaken.

Steps are now being taken to give effect to the scheme for the appointment of health officers and trained sanitary inspectors in municipalities which has been under consideration in recent years.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council to amend the Bengal Municipal Act so as to provide for the appointment of such officers in mofussil municipalities. A class for the training of sanitary inspectors has been opened in Calcutta. It is hoped these officers will result in considerable and much needed improvement in the conservancy and sanitation of municipal areas.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BENGAL.

LARGE INCREASE DURING THE YEAR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The report of the joint stock companies in Bengal for 1912-13, shows that the number of companies limited by shares, working at the close of the year, was 347, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 87,49,19,000 and paid up capital of Rs. 37,08,01,086, against 745 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 82,69,60,700 and paid up capital of Rs. 26,47,57,634 of the previous year. During the last two years, the increase in the number of companies was very marked, 259 out of 347 being registered during that period. During the year under review, 135 companies limited by shares were registered. Of these 21 were promoted by Europeans, 10 jointly by Europeans and Indians, and one hundred and four by Indians. No less than sixty banking and insurance companies were started. A large number of banking concerns were started in Calcutta and at district and sub-divisional headquarters. They are working satisfactorily, and have been able to pay dividends at rates varying from five to thirty-two per cent. on paid up capital. Fifteen trading companies went into liquidation during the year. No less than thirty-two companies ceased to work, against fourteen in the previous year, and this increase was due to failures of a number of trading and insurance companies. They were started by inexperienced persons without sufficient funds or knowledge during the last few years of the Swadeshi mania.

RANGOON RACE STEWARDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, July 23.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Turf Club held at the race stand last evening, the following were elected as stewards of the newly formed Turf Club—Col. Cooper, R. G. A. Major Monck-Mason, R. M. F. Major Castell, (Cantonment Magistrate), Mr. C. Guinness, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. B. G. Eddis, of Gilanders, Arbuthnot and Co., and Mr. Johnston, of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, July 23.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League has adopted resolutions, protesting against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing a portion of the Machhlibazar Mosque at Cawnpore. It was also resolved to make representations to the Viceroy, urging the Government of India to direct the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque.

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

LONDON, July 23.

It is declared by the Japanese Embassy in London that the change of the Japanese Minister in Peking indicates no change whatever in the policy of Japan regarding Mexico. Japan has indicated that, while pleased at the manifestation of friendly disposition on the arrival of the Minister in Mexico, she cannot approve anything of an anti-American character.

MOSLEMS AND THE GOVERNOR.

CORDIAL WELCOME AT POONA.

LORD WILLINGDON'S WAR 1 REPLY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, July 23.

A deputation of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League and other representatives of the Mahomedan community waited on His Excellency the Governor at the Council Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of presenting to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon an address of welcome. Lady Willingdon and Miss Nesbitt were also present.

The address after mentioning that the Government of India had recently commended to the careful consideration of all the local Governments the whole question of Madomedan education and suggesting that a provincial committee should be appointed to consider and submit recommendations in connection therewith, continued: "We are glad to learn that Your Excellency's Council has been pleased to express his complete agreement with the Imperial Government in this proposal and to appoint a committee to consider and report on what special measures should be taken to promote education among the members of our faith in this Presidency. While feeling deeply grateful to Your Excellency for this timely and beneficent measure, we respectfully venture to suggest that the scope of enquiry should not be narrow and unduly circumscribed, but broad and exhaustive. My Lord, we feel fully convinced that the right solution of the question of our education is a matter of life and death to our community in these days of keen competition, and as the present opportunity after thirty years, we beg that Your Excellency's Government will afford every facility to the committee in their enquiry and that the recommendations of the local Government to the Government of India upon this subject would be characterised by sympathy and statesmanship."

dressing a representative gathering of Mahomedans to make a few remarks with regard to the events of the past months in Eastern Europe—events which have deeply stirred the feelings of all Mahomedan people throughout the world. I am not going to say any one word as to my views on the rights and wrongs of that dispute which has produced such terrible distress and misery to all the countries concerned. I shall merely express what I am certain the sincere wish of all people who live under the British flag with regard to the people of Turkey in which country you are, for natural reasons, closely and deeply interested. We are all anxious to see in the future a strong and well governed Turkey for it is natural that we should feel a deep interest in a country whose people are of the same religion as the millions of Mahomedans who live under the Government of the British Empire. Your keen sympathy with Turkey in her troubles is perfectly consistent with your loyalty to the British Crown, and I trust that the Turkish people will soon conclude a lasting and honourable peace, and in the future exercise a wise and useful influence among the nations of the world.

Pray accept, once more, our thanks for your most cordial and helpful address and let me express the profound hope that we may be favoured in the future working together towards one and the same ideal—the prosperity of India and the greatness of the Empire.

A photograph of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and the members of the deputation was taken before the assembly dispersed.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 23.

At yesterday's meeting the Rangoon Municipality Committee considered a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary and Director of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, on the subject of the training of Sanitary Inspectors in Rangoon, and inquiring whether the committee agreed to the conditions in the Institute's letter, and whether the draft prospectus met with their approval. The committee was also asked to suggest a constitution of the local board of examiners, and to furnish the approximate estimate of local expenses likely to be incurred in connection with these examinations. The committee agreed to the recommendations of their Health Officer, namely, that the committee should agree to the conditions suggested by the Sanitary Institute as these were similar to those agreed to in Bombay, that the prospectus might be approved, that the board consist of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer to the Local Government, the Chief Engineer and the Water and Sewage Engineer to the Municipality, besides a member of the Government Officer who is Medical or Health Officer, and that the Government should pay the fees of the examiners.

CAWNPORE TREE-CUTTING CASE.

EXPLANATION OF ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The hearing of the case against Mr. Jones was continued to-day in the Allahabad High Court.

Lala Wasir Sahai, cross-examined by Mr. Alston, stated that he was present at the interview with the Executive Engineer and Mr. Bux who stated that he paid Rs. 1,900 to Mr. Jones in more than one instalment. Mr. Bux gave him the lie direct and said he had purchased for Rs. 1,200 after he had previously mentioned Rs. 3,000. The witness told Mr. Bux to write to Mr. Jones and get a stamped receipt for Rs. 300. He had all along believed that Rs. 1,200 had been paid for the trees. He had no reason to suspect Mr. Jones.

Several witnesses were produced, and they deposed that they were bidders and Mr. Bux's bid was the highest at both the sales, the prices being Rs. 4,755 and Rs. 625.

A ledger of accounts was put in as evidence, and the attention of the Jury was directed to four new pages in it which were stated to have been added the old ones having been torn out.

The Chief Justice then questioned the accused who stated that he sold the trees for Rs. 1,900 and Rs. 429, and not for Rs. 4,755 and Rs. 625, as stated by the witnesses. His explanation as to why Mr. Bux and the other witnesses said so was because they were put up and were all relatives or friends and residents of the same place. Besides, the accused said Mr. Bux had cut down more trees than he should have, and that he mentioned the higher figure to cover his own faults. The accused admitted that the ledger produced was his, and that a few pages had been added, but the accounts were the same.

After summing up, judgment will be given to-morrow.

CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

SUIT AGAINST LATE BURMA BANK DIRECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 23.

In the Chief Court, to-day, on behalf of T. S. Chetty, a suit was filed against S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Bank of Burma Cheating Case. For the recovery of Rs. 1,48,770 due for principal and interest on a mortgage. The mortgage dated March 13, 1912, was for Rs. 1,35,000 repayable on June 15, 1912, with interest and the properties under mortgage were five houses in Rangoon. The plaintiff asked for the properties to be sold in the event of the declared amount not being paid. A petition was also filed asking that the Official Receiver of the court be appointed the Receiver of the mortgaged properties, which were all vacant with the exception of one.

The defendants being confined in jail, the plaintiff was apprehensive that the properties would not be looked after and that they would deteriorate. There was also danger of the court being unpaid, and the premises being sold for default.

The plaintiff was admitted and a notice was directed to be issued.

BANGALORE COURT-MARTIAL CASE AGAINST STAFF-SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 23.

In the Warner court-martial, after the closing addresses had been made, the court was cleared to consider the finding. On re-opening, the accused Staff-Sergeant Warner, was remanded in custody, pending a reference of the proceedings to the Judge Advocate-General.

The accused urged that, according to the evidence of Captain Hanbury, forged receipts had been put into the office during the past six months by the late Sergt. Cameron and the court would note the danger to which the accused was exposed with a dishonest subordinate who was a clever penman and could copy handwriting with facility.

Captain Mitford the prosecutor, in summing up questioned whether, under the regulations, the accused was specifically empowered to hold or disburse any moneys in the Brigade office, much less public funds. The accused was not officially responsible for paying out the sums of Rs. 216 Rs. 45 and Rs. 105-12-6 which he was charged with embezzling. Under the King's Regulations, officers were bound to keep these accounts and have the money locked up in suitable receptacles. They were personally responsible for money entrusted to subordinates. From the evidence, no public money was specifically entrusted to the accused. Their custom was not sufficient to prove that he was in possession of those sums. It seemed clear that he received those three sums but from the evidence as to the forgeries in the office during the past six months, if the court had any doubt as to his guilt, the accused was entitled to the benefit of it. Fraudulent intention had not at any rate been proved. The result of the trial will be announced in the usual course.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

HEARING ADJOURNED TO AUGUST 6.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 23.

At the hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case to-day, Dr. Rajanikanta Gupta, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Barisal hospital, being examined, said that he knew Nishikanta Chakravarty, head constable (establisment).

Norendra Nath Basu, a student, being examined, said that he used to go to Hemendra Mukherji to take lessons in mathematics. Hemendra Babu paid the fees.

The hearing will be resumed on August 6.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY DRIVER.

ALLEGED RESULT OF LOVE AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JELGAON, July 23.

A driver on the G.I.P. Railway named Haynes, stationed at Bhussawal, is being tried before the Assistant Collector of East Khandesh on a charge of attempting to murder another driver named Ash by shooting. It is stated that the quarrel arose over a lady, to whom both parties were paying attentions. The accused stated to the court that the shot was fired to frighten Ash. Some witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

In the third round of the I. F. A. Challenge Shield competition, Calcutta qualified themselves for the semi-final by beating the King's own by two goals to one. The better team lost. The soldiers took no less than seven corners, each of which was beautifully placed, but somehow the Calcutta citadel never fell. The wretched condition of the ground interfered with the short passing of the soldiers. All the three goals scored were soft ones, the greasy ball and slushy ground preventing the goalies from accurately judging the flight of the ball. Although the soldiers pressed offensively, their goalies had to save more shots. Calcutta will now play the Irish on Friday next.



CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

H. E. Lord Pentland has been pleased to become the Patron of the Anjanam-Muhide-Islam, Madras.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided to construct a new municipal market in northern Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Rajah Bahadur of Jatprole bagged in his forest a tiger and two bears on the July 14 and 16, respectively. The total number of tigers bagged by him is 93, and that of panthers is 64.

The offer has been accepted Seth of Govardhan Mohatta to the Karachi Port Trustees of a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of a pavilion for the accommodation of Hindus and Parsis to enable them to perform devotions at the waters' edge.

Mr. F. C. E. Thompson, an old resident of Calcutta, died suddenly on July 22nd of heart failure. He was well known in Masonic and other circles in Calcutta. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Bengal having held the office of District Grand Organist.

Mr. A. T. Mudaliar, Consulting Geologist, after having selected some very promising sites in the Pokkoku district for Nathasingh Oil, returned to Madras. He has prospected over an area of 200 square miles and has selected ten square miles as showing promise of valuable results.

The Revd. E. F. Waddy has written accepting the invitation to bring an Australian cricket team to Ceylon in December. The team, according to Mr. Waddy, will arrive on Christmas day, and the visit will extend to about January 24. The local committee are busy making the arrangements.

Mr. William Hay of Kuala Kubu, in Malaya, the well known sportsman, has again been awarded a large sum of money by the Selangor Government. Mr. Hay has saved many rubber estates in the Kuala Selangor District from the ravages caused by a herd of elephants. He has destroyed altogether 10 full grown elephants.

In the year 1903 the number of printing presses in India was 2,156 and in the year 1911-12, 625 were added to the number. In the year 1907-08 newspaper presses numbered 753. Last year the number of periodicals stood at 659. In 1910-11 Bombay had 141 newspapers, the United Provinces 108, Madras 104 and Bengal 96. Now, however, the United Provinces has 141, Bombay 139, Bengal 115, and Madras 87. In the number of periodicals Madras stands first. Up to within a short time ago there were published in India 15,96 books in English and other European languages and 96,88 in Indian languages.

The last census indicated, writes the "Statesman," that the population of Bombay was very much smaller than had been anticipated, although it was sufficient to confirm Bombay's claim to be the second city in India as regards population. We seem to remember that the local Press was considerably perturbed by these revelations, and appeared to cherish a grievance against the census. Apparently this sentiment was not altogether confined to the newspaper offices, for the Health Department acting presumably on instructions, took a census of a number of "chawls" nearly two months ago, and now claims that the results of the census establish certain facts, one of which is "the existence in the city on 31st May last, of a larger proportion of children up to two years of age than that established by the census of 1911." Is the chawl census in correct—only 47 "chawl" were taken, with an aggregate population of 26,506—the results would seem to indicate that the population of Bombay is larger than it has been supposed to be; but this supposition implies an inefficiency in the registration department, which throws considerable doubt upon the returns generally. "Chawls" are the skyscraping tenement houses which represent Bombay's first attempt to solve the housing problem in a confirmed area that tends to become more congested every year.

Medieval methods of dealing with leprosy were at times extremely drastic, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Philip the Fair of France, for example, is said to have burnt some 11,000 supposed sufferers from the disease. It is true that a large proportion of the persons thus purified by fire were Jews, and it may perhaps be conjectured that the King owed many of them money or coveted their property. If we are to believe Dr. J. J. Maisonneuve for many years physician to the French Legion at Peking, Young China, whose professed aim is to bring the Flowery Land within the pale of modern civilisation, has adopted Philip Le Bel's hygienic methods in dealing with the leper question. In a recent issue of a French medical journal he says that in the neighbourhood of the town of Nanning, in the province of Kwang-si, there lived a small colony of lepers. Some French missionaries proposed to build a refuge for them and many of the well-to-do inhabitants were induced to promise their support. But Young China resented the interference of foreigners in a matter of social hygiene and did its utmost to stir up public opinion against the lepers. A general massacre in the interests of the public health was openly advocated. In consequence one morning the leper village was at day-break surrounded by more than a hundred soldiers. Like a flock of sheep driven to the slaughterhouse the lepers were forced towards a pit that had been carefully prepared in the manoeuvring ground. At the bottom of the pit was a thick pile of wood, and a ladder was placed at its side. One by one the lepers went down the fatal ladder, then the word of command was given, and the soldiers fired almost point blank at their victims. Petrol was next poured into the pit, and a flame of fire announced the final triumph of the new hygiene. A few lepers who had escaped were pursued and shot.

MR. S. R. NAIDOO IN KIMBERLEY.

A pleasant function, under the auspices of the Indian Political Association, Kimberley, was held in the Supper Room of the Constance Hall, De Beers Road, on June 22 says local paper, at which a farewell address, accompanied by a silver ink stand, penholder, and a gold medal was presented to Mr. S. Ramamiam Naidoo (who is about to leave for India), in recognition of services rendered during his tenure of office as Hon. Secretary of the Association. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering to do honour to the guest. Among those present were Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed, P. M. Dawson, T. Vedia Pillay, R. Soobramania Padayachy, V. K. Padayachy Mahant, S. Ragava Naidoo, Rajoo V. V. Naidoo, Cooposamy Padayachy, Caudamany Pillay Caudareddi Pillay, Ragonada Padayachy, Samicamoo Padayachy, and many others.

Mr. P. M. Dawson, who occupied the chair, opened the proceedings by remarking that all were their very good friend Mr. S. R. Naidoo (who, as the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Political Association, had for many years rendered signal service for the Indian community in general was about to leave for the land of his birth. They had met for the purpose of presenting him with an address expressing appreciation of his work, accompanied by some tangible symbol as a token of esteem. They were all sorry to lose such a hard-working member of the association, but they comforted themselves with the hope for his speedy return with renewed vigour and health.

Maharaj, who was present in the character of a priest, performed the ceremony of garlanding the guest of the evening. Then Mr. Dawson, the chairman, read the address, and presented to Mr. Naidoo the silver inkstand, pen holder, and gold medal as a memento of his connection with the association. Mr. T. Vedia Pillay dwelt at great length on the subject of girls' education in India, in which Mr. Naidoo takes great interest; and spoke eloquently of the good work done by him, and of his sterling qualities. Messrs. S. Ragava Naidoo and also spoke in similar strain. Mr. Ahmed Mahomed, who spoke of Mr. Naidoo's services in glowing terms, presented him as a personal gift, with a travelling rug, which was really as unexpected as it was a pleasant surprise.

Mr. S. Ramamiam Naidoo, who was greeted with prolonged cheers, replied in suitable terms. In the course of his remarks he said he could not find sufficient words to express his gratitude for the beautiful address, the handsome gifts, and the kind words and good wishes expressed by the various speakers. He also thanked Mr. Ahmed Mahomed most sincerely for the rug. Continuing, he said he had no doubt his successor would continue the work just as well, and perhaps better, with their kind assistance, for no one could accomplish anything without their cooperation. It was a great pleasure to see such a large gathering from which he gathered what little he had done had met with their kind approval and gained their good opinion.

Light refreshments were afterwards served, followed by a musical entertainment, and "God Save the King" brought the proceedings to a termination.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valparaiso Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Anstralia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadix Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwas, Mohammedan, Schomacher, and Dufal should bear instructions "Post Baku" till further notice (14-13).

Greek administration of correspondence with Ohio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Voden, Servia, Kozana, Ellassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places: Friedrich, Goullan, Gostiva, Kozanaka, Kratva, Kitzheko, Vize (Koprun), Boshitron, Motolia (Monastir). Rates for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (24-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cobuliz, Chibua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (14-13).

T-grams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (24-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (14-13).

Telegrams to Atila are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (14-13).

Islands of Ohio and Metelin are now connected by cable and opened to international service. Rates same as for Greek Island (24-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. (This applies only to telegrams for Roumania. (12-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Saloules is suspended. (24-13).

Telegrams route interrupted beyond Karachi (21-13).

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES
OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.
Late Deputy-Inspector-General, Army Hospitals.
Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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DR. WHITMORE.
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE.
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.
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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MAJOR ENTERS STRIKERS.
Thirty marchers associated with the lock-out of Birmingham wagon-workers, who marched from Barnley to Doncaster, were entertained at Doncaster Mansion House by the Labour Mayor of the borough, who acknowledged a vote of thanks accorded him for the substantial meal, tea, and the Mayor said he had entertained them because he was one of them, having been a working man all his life.

LXV LAMAS BURNED TO DEATH.
A telegram to St. Petersburg from 'Urga' states that Mongols who have arrived there report that about sixty Mongolian lamas, who were being pursued by Chinese, recently took refuge in the Kukuchotsa gorges, in which they barricaded themselves. The building, however, was set on fire, and they were all burnt to death.

BOY'S £8 IN 'TIPS.'
Claiming compensation at the West-Indian County Court for the death of his son, a district messenger boy, who was killed by a motor-bus, the father said the boy gave him all his wages, as he had good 'tips.' Witness added that neither of his sons, who had formerly worked for the District Messenger Company, brought home one week a sum of £8. He had been working at the Horse Show last week. 'Extraordinary,' was the comment of the Judge.

MEMORIAL TO TITANIC OPERATOR.
In memory of Jack Phillips, the wireless operator of the Titanic, a tablet has been unveiled at Farncombe Church, Godalming. Phillips was born at Farncombe, and was formerly a member of the church choir. The tablet was unveiled by the Mayor of Godalming (Alderman E. Bridges), and was dedicated by the rector. It bears the inscription: "In memory of John George Phillips, aged 26 years, formerly a chorister of this church, chief Marconi operator on R.M.S. Titanic, which sank at sea April 15, 1912. Faithful to duty to the last."

CRIME OF IMPERTINENCE.
A hawker named Cheneau was recently sentenced in Paris to six months' imprisonment for saying to a policeman, "Shut your jaw." He appealed against his sentence, and the courts, after carefully deliberating the matter, not only upheld the previous sentence, but doubled it. It is true that Cheneau was already under police supervision, and had failed to report himself. His counsel pleaded ingeniously that, after all Cheneau had only used familiar expression. The conclusion is that hawkers must not be familiar.

WORLD'S BIGGEST SIGN SMASHED.
A huge electric sign, which is said to have been the largest in the world, crashed to the ground while being placed in position outside the London Opera House. It consisted of a large portrait in glass of Middle. Palsire, 20ft. long and 14ft. wide. It was being drawn in a horizontal position when the chain snapped. It collapsed with a tremendous noise, glass being scattered in all directions. A horse and cart in Portugal-street had a narrow escape of being struck by the falling mass. Only a few seconds before the chain broke a little boy who was watching the hoisting operations remarked: "Wouldn't there be a mess if that chain broke?"

17-YEAR OLD SPY.
The 17-year-old lad, Koehler, has been sentenced at Leipzig to three years' imprisonment for espionage. Koehler was employed to copy drawings from Krupp at Essen. He stole eleven drawings, and offered them, according to the semi-official report of the case to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Australia. He acted in the belief that all were of a secret character, but in reality only two were so. The accused received only £3 10s. from a French agent for two stolen drawings. The Court refused to accept mitigating circumstances on the ground that the lad was comfortably situated and unrepentant.

QUEEN POSES FOR SNAPSHOTS.
Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, on leaving the Horse Show Olympia, paid a visit to an exhibition past and present students' work at Queen Alexandra's House, Kensington Gore. The Queen-Mother showed her appreciation of the exhibits by making several purchases of bouquets and needles. As the restoration of her carriage several of the girls expressed a desire to take photographs of her, and her Majesty smilingly ordered the carriage to remain until quite a number of snapshots had been taken.

WATERPROOF WITHOUT RUBBER.
Mrs. Ernest Hart, whose process of waterproofing fabrics without rubber has won awards at the exhibitions of Brussels and Turin, lectured in mail week at the Bournemouth Rooms on her work, on which she has been engaged for five years. She exhibited a large variety of fabrics waterproofed by her process, and showed also some of the processes in operation. Fabrics as widely different as that used in the accordion diaphragms between ballroom cars and silk for coats are treated with equally satisfactory results, and even the rendered non-absorbent by the process are in use for balloons and airships.

"A LITTLE BIT OF ROMANCE."
In deciding to admit into England a young Russian governess from Warsaw, the Alien Immigration Board were probably influenced by what a solicitor described as "a little bit of romance attached to the case." A Mr. Michaels, a tailor, had recently written for the girl (an orphan), and one of his sons, it was stated, was willing to marry her, though the couple had never met. "But supposing the engagement does not come off," the chairman remarked to Mrs. Michaels. "Oh, but it will come off," was the emphatic reply.

CRUEL HOAX ON HOSPITAL.
Recently the Secretary of London Hospital received a message by telephone purporting to come from a Mr. C—saying: "Please tell Mr. Holland that I am sending him £5,000 to the Quinquennial Appeal." On writing to thank Mr. C—, he turned out that he sent no such message and made no such gift. "It is difficult to see," comment the hospital authorities, "where the humour in such conduct can be, or why men who are working so hard for the London Hospital should be subjected to such a bitter disappointment. But whoever sent it may be gratified to know that his other spite has been very successful and has caused the full measure of disappointment desired."

THE BLACK CHAUFFEUR.

BY GERALD VILLIERS STUART.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

Six months had passed since Sir Walter Scarthmore had attended the Lord Rhinoceros mystery, and no one seemed to need the bizarre services of this gentleman-adventurer. He was deer-stalking in Scotland with his cousin, the Marquis of Cantyre, and life seemed tame and dull. He was such a first shot, his senses were so finely trained by the stalking of men and circumstances, that the dangerous pursuit of the red stag seemed too easy to be sport. Indeed, he found the evasion of the matrimonial projects of his cousin, Lady Margaret MacMullin, the more exciting game of the two. Lady Margaret was a very great heiress, and was almost entitled to believe that she had but to beckon. To his world Sir Walter was one of the idle poor who managed to live in a certain style on an uncertain income, for it was well known that the Scarthmore estates had been divorced from the title. To men Sir Walter was no mystery at all; he was simply a good fellow, who was very clever at things, from bullets to billiard balls. When he disappeared he was never put forward, for the requisite amount of energy to remove it all at once. Scarthmore, the noted, removed the wrapper with one sure movement. She had observed, amongst other things, that he read a great many newspapers rather eagerly, and wondered why. She was watching his eyes move rapidly across the column when suddenly an expression of mingled anger and excitement crossed his face.

"They've got him!" Scarthmore threw down the paper and took a turn about the room. "Got him! Got whom?" asked the Marquis of Cantyre, looking up lazily from his letters. "Lord Thorold has been killed by a motor."

"No." "Yes, fact." "But, dash it all, you know," cried the Marquis almost angrily, "that makes three Barons of Thorold killed in two years by motors. Now, that's what I call a coincidence. There are three deaths by motor accidents. Some newspaper tried to make out that there was a curse on the family on account of running over someone, but that's all humbug. I remember Thorold telling me at the Carlton two months ago that his family had such bad luck with motors that nothing could induce him to enter one—always took a four-wheeler when his brougham wasn't about."

"He was killed in his brougham by a runaway motor charging into it from behind," observed Scarthmore. "That shows you can't depend on your destiny," said Lord Cantyre rather pompously; "the Car of Juggernaut." "Particularly when there is a hired assassin at the steering-wheel of the Car of Juggernaut," returned Scarthmore. "What do you mean?" "Oh, nothing! Merely a passing fancy."

"You said 'they've got him!'" observed Lady Margaret, looking curiously at Scarthmore. "You spoke almost as if—as if you had been expecting it—that there would be an assassin at the steering-wheel."

"Yes, by gads, you did," agreed her brother. "Of the Juggernaut Car," corrected Scarthmore. "An idle man has to fill in the time somehow. My hobby is calculating odds. Some fancy horseracing events. When two motor catastrophes occurred in the line of succession to the Thorold family in that short time, I calculated the odds on accident or design, and I made a bet with myself on 'design.' If there was another catastrophe 'design' was to be the winner. I pay myself on 'design.'"

"Design ought to be a detective," observed Lord Cantyre idly. "Too much trouble," replied Scarthmore, looking rather annoyed. "Who is the assassin at the steering-wheel, and why does he assassinate?" asked Lady Margaret with assumed interest. "According to the evidence at the inquest," Scarthmore picked up the newspaper again—"there was no one at the steering-wheel; an empty runaway motor, sixty horse-power, going at limit speed, crashed into the brougham from behind. The accident took place on a lonely road near Thorold Hall. The only witness was the footman, who deposed that just before the crash he looked back and saw a man with a black mask—an enormously fat man, almost round—jump from the car and bound like a rubber ball when he hit the ground. The footman's evidence was confused and sensational; the coroner refused to believe it—said it was the result of concussion. I believe that evidence because it exactly fits in with my theory of design."

"But if I remember rightly," put in Lord Cantyre, "there was no chauffeur concerned with the first accident. Thorold was driving himself. Something went wrong with the steering-gear."

"It is easy for a clever chauffeur to put the steering-gear wrong," observed Scarthmore. "However, no suspicion attached to Lord Thorold's chauffeur. He gave up his position of his own accord. The earl who succeeded was only interested in motors as a means of getting about. He depended entirely on his chauffeur. If you remember, the motor dashed into a tree on the same lonely road where this 'accident'—Scarthmore spoke the word contemptuously—"occurred. In that instance the chauffeur was never seen again, and Lord Thorold's body was found in the road some distance from the wrecked motor."

That scene, as I reconstructed it, is rather horrible."

Lady Margaret noticed that Scarthmore had dropped some mask in his excitement; he was no longer, the nonchalant lounge, but a blood-hound on the scent. "Poor Thorold was sitting in the back of the car. He must have noticed the chauffeur swelling before his eyes as his pneumatic suit became inflated. All the chap would have to do would be to connect up the tyre pump. Thorold must have leaped forward and tapped the man on the shoulder to know what it meant then, instead of seeing the chauffeur's face he expected, he saw another man's face, the face of the chauffeur who had killed his father, lit up horribly by devilish triumph, malice and greed. Then he heard a voice telling him that in a few seconds the motor would crash into a tree, and he would be dead, while the chauffeur, protected by his pneumatic suit, would jump to safety. It must have seemed like a ghastly nightmare to Thorold he never waited for the crash—he jumped and was killed."

"How extraordinarily interested you are!" observed Lady Margaret, and suggested the plan to Lord Thorold. "A chap must have some sort of hobby." Scarthmore looked disconcerted at having been caught with his mask off. "Mine is motor accidents."

Two days later, when Scarthmore came in from shooting, he found a telegram waiting for him. "Can you come back to London at once? Matter of great importance.—Bullitt and Pender."

Scarthmore's face lit up with excitement. He was about to have something redder to stalk than his cousin's red stag, for he would have given heavy odds that this summons from the famous firm of solicitors was connected with the death of Lord Thorold.

It was not very easy for Scarthmore to get away from Cantyre Castle; his cousin was depending on him to stalk his stag. Besides, Cantyre was one of those men whose minds are one big interrogation point. He would ask you questions about everything you had, did, or were; he had a brother who possessed the same type of mind, but lacked six inches of Cantyre's height. Some wag had nicknamed them the Longer and the Shorter Catechism, and the name had stuck.

Scarthmore found his cousin's cross-examination as to Bullitt and Pender's desire for an interview most annoying. He could not very well tell him that he was a private detective, for it was of the utmost importance that no one should ever know except those for whom he had undertaken difficult, dangerous missions, and they were always sworn to secrecy. Finally, he arranged the matter by looking rather embarrassed and slightly conciliated; Cantyre understood at once and dug him jovially in the ribs.

"So that's it, you gay dog—the divorce court, eh?" Then suddenly remembering that they were cousins, he added: "But, I say, no scandal—denied bad thing for a family, a scandal."

"That's why it is so important that I should see Bullitt and Pender at once," observed Scarthmore. "It's an affair which admits of explanations. Half an hour's conversation will arrange the affair. I'm awfully sorry to leave you short of a gun, though."

Bullitt and Pender's office looked unusually dingy, their clerks unusually shabby and seedy, as Scarthmore, two days later passed through to the head of the firm's private room. Bullitt and Pender could afford shabby offices; you had only to glance at the names on the door-boxes to realise that. "Free, I hope, Mr. Scarthmore?" asked Mr. Bullitt, coming straight to business. Scarthmore never allowed his title to be used on professional occasions.

"Quite!" "It's a very serious matter." "Then it must be the Thorold motor accident." "It is. Mr. Bullitt looked keenly at the young man from beneath his grizzled eyebrows. "And you believe it was an accident?" "Oh, I speak of it as the world speaks, as twelve intelligent juriesmen spoke of it. Personally, I believe that there have been three assassinations in the Thorold family." "It is a horrible affair, if it is true. When Lord Thorold sent for me to come to an obscure hotel where he insists on lodging, I found him actually shaking with fear. He believes what you do, I tried to convince him to the contrary. He has always lived abroad in small pensions—quite poor; he wants to get some ready money and disappear again into obscurity; he is actually afraid to take up the title and estates. I confess that I had regarded the three catastrophes as accidents; but the deadly fear of Lord Thorold—I don't know what to think—I dislike to—"

angrily. "But it can't go on; it must be stopped. Mr. Scarthmore, it must be stopped."

"I agree with you," observed Scarthmore calmly. "But how can we prove it? How can we get hold of the—er—?" "Stoat," finished Scarthmore. "Look here: suppose a stoat made a mistake and got on the trail of, say, a fox instead of a rabbit—awkward for the stoat when he made his spring, what?" "Get on," ordered Mr. Bullitt excitedly. "What's your plan?"

"The present earl is afraid to succeed. Well, let him go back to his pension, and let me go down to Thorold Hall as Earl of Thorold. Nobody knows the real earl, nobody down there knows me—I can do some trick motor driving myself. I'll take this black chauffeur on as his own game. The next accident may happen to the stoat instead of the rabbit."

"But the danger, Mr. Scarthmore." "But the excitement, Mr. Bullitt, and the—er—see if I pull it off."

"I'll go down to Muggs Hotel this morning and suggest the plan to Lord Thorold. As a lawyer I am unable to approve of it—a most irregular method—most irregular. I shall take no responsibility, however much I might be relieved—in my private capacity, you understand—to know that there would be an end to these motor accidents in the Thorold family. Certainly I have no right to deprive Lord Thorold of the benefit of your suggestions; the responsibility, or, h'm"—the lawyer cleared his throat suggestively, and almost winked—"the irresponsibility of the plan will be out of my hands."

He moved those hands one over the other as though symbolising above a basin of water the process of washing them of the affair. (To be concluded.)

EXPERT LIARS.

HOW THE BISHOP WON THE WHETSTONE.

In the days of Good Queen Bess few kinds of entertainment were more popular than the game of "brag," in which the victory went to the competitor, who was adjudged by the audience to have evinced most successfully the example of Ananias of dubious memory. It may perhaps be surmised, not unreasonably, that the popularity of this form of amusement was due to the fact that the art of novel-writing was unknown those days. Writing in 1580, an old author says:—"Lying with us is so loved and allowed that there are many times gamings and prizes thereof, purposely to encourage one to outlie another." The custom persisted until more recent times, and as late as the eighteenth century "Hars clubs" were a common feature of London life. One of the best-known of this club met for many years at an old hostelry, now vanished known as the Bell Tavern, Westminster, and the most important of the rules of this confraternity of liars ran as follows:—

"Whoever shall presume to speak a word of truth between the established hours of six and ten, within this whetstophil society, without first saying 'By your leave, Mr. President, shall for every such offence forfeit one gallon of such wine as the chairman shall think fit.'"

In Elizabethan times, "lying for the whetstone" was a regular part of the amusement at village festivals. Why the whetstone should have been selected for the somewhat unenviable distinction of being the prize in this orgie of mendacity is not quite clear, but it has been suggested that the explanation is to be found in the apocryphal (very!) story of King Priests' whetstone having been cut in two with a razor. Another theory is that the whetstone was chosen as the most appropriate trophy because of the "whetting" of the wits which was necessary for the telling of "whoppers" of due enormity. Apropos of this a good story was told at the expense of Sir Kenelm Digby. Digby had been travelling on the Continent, and on his return boasted of having seen the philosopher's stone. "Perhaps," said Lord Bacon, on hearing the story, "it was a whetstone."

No less a person than a bishop was once discomfited in amusing fashion at one of these village lying competitions. Porteus, Bishop of London, was travelling in Essex, and stopped at the little town of Coggeshall to change horses. There was a great crowd in the market-place, and, on the bishop asking what was the matter, he was told that it was the day on which the whetstone was awarded to the biggest liar. Righteously indignant at the prevalence of so demoralising a custom, the worthy prelate upbraided the crowd with pious fervor, concluding his discourse with the emphatic declaration, "I never told a lie in my life." Whereupon the chief umpire after a brief consultation with his fellow-umpires, stepped forward and, proffering the whetstone, said, "My lord, we unanimously award you the prize." For a moment the bishop of speechless with indignation and offended dignity, but finally he saw the humor of the situation, and he often narrated the story to visitors to Fulham Palace, where, for many years, the whetstone occupied the post of honor over his dining-room mantelpiece.

JEWEL THIEF-PUGILIST.

There was an exciting scene in the Hotel Scribe Paris one day in mail week. A young man, fairly well-dressed, mingled with some travellers who had just arrived and ascended with them in the lift to the second floor. Soon after cries of "Help! thieves!" resounded through the corridors. A lady staying in the hotel had returned to her room to find the young man ransacking her trunks and boxes. When she entered the room the thief fled her with a blow full in the face, and ran down the corridor. He was "flecked" by several valets de chambre, but showed himself possessed of a useful hand off, and laid them low in best Rugby style. He had reached the vestibule of the hotel before he was seized by a commissionaire. The man, a German subject, aged 19, was in possession of an amethyst and pearl collar, several jewelled tie pins, and other valuable articles.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are

perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Ross and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.



"Baby has been so troublesome to-day!"

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"A Wonderful Change."

A lady residing at Hayle, Cornwall, writes:—"Baby was very cross, slept little, and spent hours a day crying with flatulence. Several of my friends did not think she would live. I tried many foods, but the child seemed to be getting from bad to worse until my doctor recommended Albulactin. I never should have believed there could be such a wonderful and immediate change in a baby. After I gave her Albulactin, instead of waking up crying, she always woke with a smile and did not seem to know what pain was, and is now the best-tempered child ever known. She seems to spend her life sleeping and laughing. She has gained from half-a-pound to a pound a week, and is now heavier and several inches taller than the average child of her age. Everyone says of her: 'What a lovely, happy, healthy baby!'"

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THE TWO SERVICES.

A WISE AND TIMELY CHANGE.

For many reasons the decision of the Admiralty to revert to the former policy of maintaining a squadron in the west Atlantic is a welcome one, and will be coupled with the hope that it presages the inauguration of British naval representation on a more diffused system. The importance of maintaining British superiority in the principal strategic theatre cannot be questioned; at the same time it is felt that the policy of concentration in home waters has been carried out to an excessive degree which is not justified in the existing circumstances. The Navy has suffered and Imperial interests have been injured by the tethering of the main fleets to the British coast line, because it has prevented officers and men from enlarging their outlook of the world, and at the same time has given the Dominions the impression that the fleet exists only for the protection of the Mother Country. The basing of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron on Bermuda is, however, of special significance, apart from the mere showing of the British flag in north American waters, as it implies the recognition of the Government with the opening of the Panama Canal, British interests in that part of the Atlantic will require the effective support—the "silent pressure"—as Admiral Mahan fittingly termed it—which the presence of a squadron so well provides.

NO DOCKED HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

It is officially announced that docked horses are not to be purchased for the Army. In reply to a question by Mr. George Greenwood in the House of Commons on June 18, Colonel Seely stated that a few docked horses are purchased for the use of the troops, and that after three years from that date no remounts with docked tails will be purchased. The Army Council have accordingly issued orders to officers engaged in the purchase of remounts. Dealers from whom remounts are usually purchased have been duly informed.

NAVAL OIL FUEL.

The search for oil fuels which is now being assiduously pursued in all parts of the Empire is not being confined to those of a pronounced paraffin character, although the present demand for paraffin is probably greater than the demand for any other oil. The combustion of liquid fuel direct in the cylinders, such as that which takes place in the internal combustion engines of the Diesel type for maritime and other purposes, has altered the area of supply. The Diesel engines carry at least 30 per cent. more load and are very economical in operation owing to the saving in fuel. For marine purposes the Diesel engine is also computed to work with an efficiency of 35 per cent., as compared with the 8 to 10 per cent. of the steam engine. As crude petroleum can be used in marine engines of this description, oils with an asphaltic base are available for the purpose; and although oils of this nature are now found in greater quantities in California and Mexico than in other parts of the world, the prospect of looking out for supplies in all parts of the British Empire. It is also considered doubtful whether the oils for naval use will in the future be limited to so small a field as they have been in the past. Oil is a hydro-carbon which cannot show such a difference as often exists between two samples of coals from adjacent mines; and yet there are no limitations for the use of coals for feeding marine boilers, and this great native commodity ranges from lignite to anthracite as a steam producer. On the other hand, the asphaltic and paraffin petroleum are only extreme types of American fuel oils.

AN AUSTRIAN GUN.

The Austrians, who expect to do a great deal of mountain fighting in the event of war, have recently brought out a modification of their field gun equipment to enable it to be used on narrow mountain paths. The gun and upper carriage are transported on a miniature three-wheeled cart, the trail is fitted with a special short axle and small wheels, and the shield and gun-wheel are converted into a third carriage. Small three-wheeled carts are used for ammunition transport. The battery can be prepared for mountain work in twenty minutes, and can open fire in five minutes by re-mounting the guns on the carriages with small wheels, or in twenty minutes with the full equipment. It is reported that one battery of each division has now been supplied with the new gun. It is a matter for consideration by our Indian authorities whether a similar addition to our 13-pr. equipment would not be of value for frontier fighting.

NAVAL PROMOTION LIST.

As the result of the abnormal length of the Midsummer naval promotion list—20 new captains and 47 commanders as compared with an average of 12 and 22 respectively—the nominal establishments for these ranks are swollen to the extent of 24 captains and 38 commanders. This surplus means that either the established strength fixed at present must be revised, or, alternatively, that stronger inducements must be held out to officers of these ranks to retire voluntarily, in order to obviate congestion and stagnation. Seven of the new captains have been selected from among the first fifty commanders, which is above that average seniority, but, on the other hand, the unusually large number of new captains has enabled the promotion zone to be extended to the 159th position on the commanders' list. In this grade, as in that of the lieutenants promoted, the gunnery branch again predominates in the special list classes. The area of selection for the 47 new commanders embraces 371 positions on the lieutenants' seniority list, the "dip" extending down to the 415th name. A gratifying feature of these promotions is the recognition of the flying branch of the service from which Lieut. Raymond Fitzmaurice is selected, and of the submarine service, which is represented by the advancement to that rank of Commanders Addison and Archdale. Finally it may be noted that the promotions are fairly equitably spread over the various squadrons and stations, although, for the third time in succession, the Australian station has no representative on the list.

RUSSIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

Russia appears to be as determined to regain her position as a naval Continental Power in Europe as Germany is to create a fleet which will ensure her voice receiving due consideration in the settlement of questions affecting her interests in all parts of the world. When the normal relations between these two mighty empires are considered, the determination of Russia to recreate a powerful and up-to-date fleet would appear to be not altogether against the peace of Europe as a whole. That she has made wonderful strides, both in a naval and military sense, since Japan exposed her heel of clay, everyone familiar with the facts must admit; and that she is determined to continue on this course—with the consent of the Duma—is manifest by the size of her Navy Bill for this

financial year. The sum of £24,500,000 is not a trifle for a "bankrupt" country to spend upon her fleet, yet this is the amount Russia has allotted for naval purposes; while the larger sum of £7,400,000 is to be spent on new construction. Her dockyards and private shipbuilding yards, such as she possesses, are busy with naval work, which has been apportioned to them according to their respective capacities, and the plant in the Royal dockyards is being brought up-to-date as fast as machinery can be obtained from all parts of the world for the purpose. Black Sea and Baltic Fleets are being constituted with some of the most powerful ships of the day, and, compared with the old pre-war state of affairs, there is good progress, and every evidence that the Colossus of the North means business in regard to her power of offence and defence on the high seas. Great Britain will be the last to complain of her success.

RESTRICTED USE OF AIR MACHINES.

It is greatly to be hoped that the report that the Admiralty intend to restrict the use of aerial machines with the fleet, at this year's manoeuvres, will prove to be unfounded, says the "Globe." The number of machines and pilots available if war broke out to-morrow is so small, that every effort should be made to make them as efficient as possible in co-operating with a fleet in motion. Restriction, therefore, without some sound reason, not at the moment to be discerned by the layman, appears to be a policy calling for sharp criticism. Every available man and machine that the Navy possesses for war work should be placed at the disposal of the respective opposing commanders of our fleets, when they are presently divided to carry out some pre-determined operations. This is not only essential, so as to accustom air pilots to their work, and give them practical experience at the functions they are intended to perform, but it will also give flag officers experience in using them and finding out their utility and limitations for scouting and general fleet work. Obviously it has yet to be determined just how much or how little can be done by aircraft to assist an Admiral moving against an enemy in command of a fleet cleared for action, and knowledge can only come from experience. There is certainly a useful place for aircraft in the organisation of a war fleet; and the discovery of this place can only be brought about by the free use of air machines, whenever and wherever fleets are on the move in home waters, at present and further afield as aeroplanes are built which have a larger radius of action than the few we now possess.

CAVALRY AT THE HORSE SHOW.

At the recent Horse Show nothing proved more popular than the display by the 18th Hussars. Designed originally to demonstrate horsemanship rather than to appeal to the spectacular eye unconsciously succeeded in combining the two to the great gratification of the audience. The figures were extraordinarily pretty and included a good deal of passing which was very exceptionally well carried out. None were more enthusiastic about the performance than the foreign cavalry officers, who paid a generous meed of praise to Lieut. Lawrence and his smart Hussars. The horses, too, were of a fine stamp and beautifully turned out. Equally good, but in quite a different way, was the display by the French officer from Saumur, all mounted on thoroughbreds or as near to it as could well be. The "haute école" is not popular in this country, but it has its uses, and every perfect demonstration as to how it should be done was afforded.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A GREAT PICNIC.

Henley Regatta is the greatest Society river picnic in the world. It has been said that an Englishman will not take his pleasure unless there is some more serious thing to give him an excuse for so doing; the excuse at Henley is forthcoming in the racing, the most important eight-oared, four-oared, and pair-oared racing in the world. Doubtless if it were not for this very few of the numerous visitors to Henley would be content to laze in a punt all day, however fine the day, however beautiful the scene. This year on the day when this annual Royal Regatta began the attendance was above the average of recent years. Henley is a great picnic, and thus appeals equally to both sexes. There were probably more women present than men, and it is a sign of the times that they took a really keen interest in the racing.

DRESS AT HENLEY.

Probably at no other society function, if a picnic can be a society function, are the dresses so simple, and yet at the same time so bright. There were colours of all kinds at Henley. The majority of the men were in cannel with coloured blazers. The majority of the women wore white skirts and white blouses, the skirts cut short and the blouses cut low at the neck. Sunshades of brilliant hues were exceedingly popular. Further colour was lent to the scene by short bright silk, coats of pink, pale blue, and orange. These on sunlit waters, and the wonderful green of the Thames banks, made a scene almost impossible of description. The Regatta is a picnic in the true sense of the word. It is possible to land and have a sit-down lunch on the banks in special erected tents, but by far the greater number of spectators have their meals on the water in true picnic fashion. It is useless to go to Henley desiring to enjoy the meeting unless one is willing to put up with a good many things which, in the ordinary course of events, would cause considerable annoyance. Puncts and boats are continually in the way, but once again it is useless getting angry. Henley is one of the most characteristic of all English festivals. All classes of society take an active interest in the Regatta.

ABDUL AZIZ IN LONDON.

Abdul Aziz the ex-Sultan of Morocco, is in London. He was met on his arrival at Plymouth by Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who travelled with him to London. This is the first visit of the ex-Sultan to England, but Kaid Maclean stated to a Press representative that there was no political significance to be attached to his visit. The ex-Sultan had come to study the conditions of life in England.

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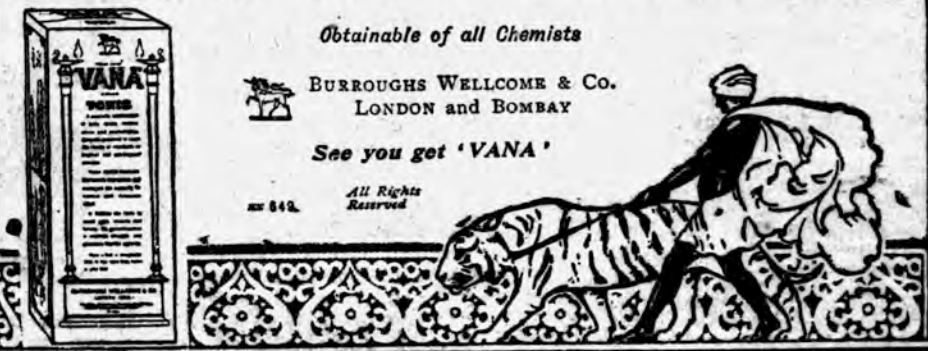
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Is it not better to repel sickness and disease yourself all the year round than to get sick and then call in the Doctor and ask him to repel it for you? The finest safeguard against nervous prostration and sleeplessness, and mental and physical ailments is

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK enables you to get strong, and to keep strong. It gives you a healthy body; an alert and vital nervous system; in fact it makes you ready for life—ready to accept all its joys and laugh at all its worries. Ask your Chemist or Stores for a Bottle, in any one of the three sizes, and see the result for yourself on yourself.



If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.



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